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NOTE SENT TO UN ON UK'S REFUSAL TO NEGOTIATE

PY051820 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2230 GMT 30 Mar 83

[Text] United Nations, 30 Mar (TELAM) -- Argentina sent a note to the UN secretary general today regarding the British refusal to negotiate concerning sovereignty over the Malvinas and dependent islands. The note, which was delivered here and is signed by Argentine UN Ambassador Carlos Muniz, states that the purpose is to draw attention to repeated and continual public statements by Great Britain's highest officials that the Government of the United Kingdom and Northern Ireland is unwilling to negotiate on the question of sovereignty over territories which are constituent parts of the Malvinas issue.

Such statements are reflected, says the Argentine note, in the note which the other country's representative submitted to Your Excellency on 17 January 1983.

This attitude on the part of the UK Government represents a clear disregard for decisions by both the UN Security Council and the UN General Assembly, particularly UN General Assembly Resolution 37/9. Therefore, this attitude raises the Argentine Republic's concern, which I feel duty-bound to convey to you.

The note adds that such statements just reinforce that government's traditional positon of not effectively complying with UN General Assembly resolutions on the Malvinas question. In fact, the study conducted by the commission headed by Lord Franks at the government's request clearly shows the constant British attitude of avoiding the fundamental aspects of the dispute over sovereignty that were established by specific UN General Assembly resolutions.

The Franks commission report once again shows the continuing lack of good faith on the part of the British in negotiations with my country, as well as the British intention to perpetuate colonial dominion in the South Atlantic.

The note addressed to Javier Perez de Cuellar states that such an attitude plus the militarization of the islands and the maintenance of an arbitrary and illegal exclusion zone around them only contributes to aggravating the existing tension in the area.

At the same time, I want to reiterate my government's complete disposition to cooperate with Your Excellency for effective compliance with the mandate which was vested in you by the Security Council and the General Assembly through Resolution 505 (1982) and the aforementioned Resolution 37/9.

Likewise, the recently held Nonaligned Summit has approved a declaration on the Malvtnas question in which the chiefs of state and government of those countries voiced certain concepts and called upon the conflicting parties to resume negotiations.

PRESIDENT BIGNONE'S SPEECH TO GROUP OF 77

PY052025 Buenos Aires Domestic Service 1434 GMT 5 Apr 83

[Speech delivered in Buenos Aires at the San Martin Cultural Center by Argentine President Reynaldo Bignone opening the ministerial meeting of the Group of 77 -- live]

[Text] Mssrs Foreign Ministers, Mssrs Ministers, Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen:

In my capacity as president of Argentina, I am pleased to welcome you to the city of Buenos Aires, the southern-most capital of the developing world, which today welcomes you with the traditional friendship we are so proud of.

We are gathered here today representing our nations, which all have many urgent needs, with the unavoidable responsibility of finding a common position so that the hopes and the serious, realistic and specific proposals of our nations may have the necessary support at the Belgrade meeting where, through the shared effort of all countries of the world, we shall strive to achieve those common solutions that the critical situation that all countries are experiencing demands.

For many years the Group of 77 has undertaken the task of making our positions compatible and establishing common goals so as to strengthen not only the individual positions of each of the member countries, but also the negotiating capacity of the group. We wanted to achieve a more just international economic order based on new principles where the objective of development would replace the individual infighting of countries, which must understand that only overall progress and not the individual progress of some can offer the prospect of continuous economic growth in today's world.

Since the early 60's, and even before, the present Group of 77 was established, Argentina was among those pioneer countries which -- first at the regional level, but convinced of the need for expanding the spectrum -- clearly sought to establish a coordination organization that would bring the positions of the developing countries closer and enable them to speak through a single spokesman.

I am proud to say that some of the first steps in this regard were taken in Argentina. In Cordoba we signed the Altagracia Charter in 1963. This was the first important collective agreement effort prior to an important international conference.

We have an important international meeting ahead of us of countries having political, social and economic differences which seem to separate and divide us. However, in view of the imperative need for establishing overall viable paths that will lead to common solutions to the present economic difficulties, this meeting will undoubtedly result in a fruitful dialogue through which the developing world will make known its serious problems as well as learning about those affecting its interlocutors.

Twenty years have passed since the first steps were taken. During this time, a great number of developing nations have achieved their independence by breaking their ties with a colonialism that was not in keeping with modern political reality and by replacing their dependence on old powers with the establishment of ties of friendship and cooperation with partners involved in the fascinating enterprise of building a future that will coincide with the expectations of their peoples.

Political independence was the great step for those countries entering international life. However, political independence was not sufficient to definitely break the fetters of colonialism.

The path taken was not easy. The meetings at Algiers in 1967, Lima in 1971, Manila in 1976 and Arusha in 1979 were important stages in the history of the Group of 77. These were prior stages of agreement inasmuch as they constituted previous stages for concerted action on the basis of new points of agreement and the undeniable principle of the solidarity of developing countries in preparation for successive dialogues in the last four UNCTAD meetings.

There have been many men who put great efforts into opening the path to cooperation, and they should be an example and an incentive for our work. It would not be easy to name names. If we give names we run the risk of omitting many of those who deserve to be remembered for their dedication to the goal of integration. However, I would not be true to myself if I failed to express my profound satisfaction at having Raul Prebisch among us, an Argentine who honors his country and who for many years has been, in practice and in his own right, a citizen of the world.

The importance of this Buenos Aires conference is quite clear. From among 125 developing countries rocked by crisis, we have the delicate task of finding a common, sensible and unequivocal proposal which, if the industrial world shows the necessary receptivity and political will, will permit both the developed and the undeveloped sectors of the international community to come together out of a generalized economic recession, a recession which due to its seriousness and length, is breaking up the basis of the multilateral economic system and is obviously putting international peace and security in jeopardy.

In this context, I view the 6th UNCTAD meeting as a decisive opportunity for the nations of the South, members of the Group of 77, to achieve their unpostponable objective, the legitimate objective of trying to achieve the true wellbeing of our people by acting with political wisdom in order not to be carried away by attitudes that may lead us to extreme situations.

The current international situation we are all confronting cannot and should not be covered up with optimistic declarations, declarations which will only serve to disorient our people in the long run.

The present situation is so serious that if an urgent solution is not found and if the structure of the present system is not reorganized, unacceptable stagnation may be consolidated. This will not only be unjust, but will also affect the group as a whole and, what is worse, will pose a threat to the social peace that all of us hope to achieve through a just and smooth distribution of resources.

It could be said that the current deterioration of our development, which to a large extent is originated by things beyond our control, may be solved through the economic reactivation of the developed countries. However, although this may be a solution, it does not mean that we do not have to make new, profound definitions about a future social and economic order if we want it to be free from tensions and concerns.

Sometimes it is not easy for our nations to be fully aware of the fact that the international economic problems that affect us are part of an overall interrelated framework and that just as we witnessed the most serious multilateral effort to achieve development during the decades following World War II, the present period is characterized by an accute and persistent recession.

The statistics from any of the regions of the world clearly show the current critical situation affecting us: serious monetary problems, extremely high interest rates, ever-increasing deterioration in terms of trade, an international trade that is hindered by the impact of protectionist barriers and illegal competition, the almost endemic illness of unemployment, and in sum, a disarticulation of those factors that form the foundation of the international economy.

This is the real situation we are all experiencing and, although some may think it possible, no one can overcome this extremely serious problem alone.

Mssrs Representatives:

I believe that the meeting in Belgrade will be a unique opportunity to speak frankly and to agree on those mechanisms that will allow us to turn a situation around that cannot continue without posing a serious risk to international peace.

Despite this complex dialogue, this meeting does not imply the end of already established mechanisms or that there will be new mechanisms aimed at achieving cooperation between the industrialized world and developing countries.

However, no matter how different the degree of development, relations between nations cannot be static, and all those programs based on this theory will fail because this is an ever-changing and dynamic process. However, men and nations cannot adopt fast enough to the spectacular and rapid changes in today's world. It is this constant need to change and the failure to adapt to it that causes serious tensions.

This means that we must continue to link our efforts to those of the international community so that, on the basis of a flexible attitude that is always ready to absorb the changes that the lifestyle and the relations between nations must undergo, we may also adopt all new technical and social changes.

I do not mean that the sixth UNCTAD meeting is a decisive stage. I am convinced that we will get the most out of it through specific proposals aimed at reactivating cooperation, since this is an essential condition for a constant effort aimed at implementing a more just, efficient and harmonious international economic order.

It is good to recall that starting in the 1970's the flow of capital -- which seemed to have undergone a definitive change -- caused bank liquidity to grow. This translated into good loan offers to developing countries. In the long run, this resulted in a situation that has been difficult for everybody. In fact, as lendable capital shrank, tensions developed within the system because most of the resources that could have been otherwise used for imports had to be devoted to the repayment of debts or even to the mere cancellation of interest. A stagnation of world trade followed with its ill-fated repercussions, repercussions the world is well aware of because it still remembers the scars left by a similar situation in 1929.

Thus, a completely new situation developed, namely, the accumulation of huge debts with the effects I have mentioned on world trade. This situation calls for solutions other than the typical ones. Far-reaching measures must be adopted to preserve the world economic order. This order must be strengthened through the reduction of the gap separating industrialized countries from the rest of the world.

The debts of many countries will have to be refinanced at suitable terms and interest rates if we are to keep the world economy active. But developing countries will also have to be given access to hard currency in order to actively engage in world trade. This does not mean that we are requesting donations. This amounts to contributing to profitable economic activities in debtor countries with the purpose of generating enough resources so that they may repay their debts and raise the standard of living of their people.

Everybody knows that in recent years, the flow of resources -- which came mainly from official multilateral credit agencies in the past -- has been to a considerable extent replaced or complemented by loans granted by the international private banking system. This change in the mechanism through which capital reached borrowers seemed positive at the beginning. However, we must unfortunately admit today that the results our countries achieved were far from what we expected.

This is why we should exchange information on this subject, share our experiences and understand that creditors and not just the debtors are responsible for the debt problem and that both parties must overcome this pressing problem through a joint effort.

Solutions are not easy to come by and require a high degree of responsibility in our behavior. We must assess the need for long-term coordinated and harmonious measures because trade balance crises are not isolated episodes nowadays, but rather a trademark of the world economy. Thus, it is essential to update and strengthen multilateral financial organizations, which must recover their once outstanding role in the process of transferring resources to the developing world.

Our need for infrastructure, technology and capital goods cannot be neglected, and it seems hardly fair that the burden they represent should be borne by a single generation. In this regard, and taking into account the fact that we are more than interested parties, the developing nations must have a substantially greater influence in decision-making mechanisms of public international financial organizations.

As to the privately-owned sources of funds, it would be logical to expect that rather than taking up an inflexible position by hardening their terms or restricting access to developiong countries, they should see the problem as a whole and apply a prudent and realistic approach to help overcome the emergency together. At the same time, the lesser developed nations or those endowed with less potential for recovery must have adequate sources of funds through official aid for development to be able to finance the needs of survival and progress.

In sum, official aid for development, the adjustment and strengthening of public international financial organizations and the cooperation of international privately-owned banking institutions are the tripod which, acting jointly, would enable us all to overcome this not so easy situation.

Messrs Representatives, At this point allow me to discuss the serious problems which besiege international trade today, problems which in addition to being part of an overall economic crisis, are severely jeopardizing the capacity for repaying debts due to the lack of funds and, worse still, dangerously delaying the flow of funds for development with the ensuing social consequences which no ruler can possibly allow to happen.

In this context, it is imperative to promote the exports of developing countries and establish profitable prices for their resources and goods. To achieve this, those countries which have a greater responsibility because they have better economic capabilities must give up inflexible positions, open their markets, do away with protectionist barriers and fully comply with their international trade commitments.

If the few commitments set forth in the declaration issued by the GATT ministers in November 1962 became dead words, perhaps we should admit that the current trade system, whose credibility and effectiveness have been questioned, is no longer adequate to guide actions and policies and that, therefore, the time has come to rethink and to eventually reformulate the rules and procedures governing world trade.

The serious world trade situation requires that we take in-depth corrective measures, not superficial measures or renewed pledges of faith in the good qualities of an open multilateral system whose principles seem to have been outstripped by persistent protectionist attitudes. In this respect, the Belgrade conference will require a great deal of political goodwill to fulfill those aspirations which are the goals of our trade policies and which would also bring solutions to all nations.

We must admit that we, the members of the Group of 77, are perhaps unprepared to compete with those countries having ingenious, subtle ways of subsidizing their production today, but reality will ultimately make everyone aware of the need for a change that will pave the way for implementing a world trade without restrictions of any kind.

The world we represent wants its exports free from restrictions such as quotas, self-limitations or unequal barters, which are all sophisticated expressions our people generally do not understand but whose effects they suffer. These obstructions to trade restrict our growth and institutionalize poverty. We are thus denied the possibility of enjoying a just reward for our efforts.

We understand that all countries have their own problems, which we of course respect, since they could have important sociopolitical consequences for each country. Yet this does not mean that it is not possible to find mutually useful solutions through imagination and work. This is the objective of our proposal which basically seeks to increase trade to enable less developed countries to harmoniously join developed nations without seeking to gain advantages but without having to accept disadvantages, which are inconceivable at this time in history.

Latin American countries have tried multilateral and bilateral projects within the region with diverse results which can only be adequately evaluated in a few years. The fact is that in this part of the world, we have assumed special commitments to move on the path to progress in peace and concord. Dialogue and cooperation among countries of the Group of 77 are clear examples that differences can become bases for sound coexistence when good faith prevails in human relations.

In this respect, we can particularly mention achievements concerning regional integration, although we are aware that a long road still lies ahead of us for us to be satisfied.

This experiment in Latin American integration can provide the foundation for a yet broader cooperation within the framework of the Group of 77.

A large portion of developing world exports is made up of raw materials, and the thing to do, the thing which we are trying to do together, is to expand our exports, adding value to the final product that will reach the hands of our buyers in industrialized countries. It is obvious that our countries must look toward adding value to our exports since this is the way to balance off and neutralize the so-called deterioration of the terms of trade, and for this we have to actively participate in the processing, transport and marketing of our raw materials.

This task could be advantageously complemented if countries of the same region set up groups for progressive integration, exchanging products and technology. All this is not empty rhetoric, but a statement of faith in the ability of our peoples, who could thus balance off their economies and lessen the differences between themselves and other countries. Within the framework of this policy, a significant role is played by the trade agreements that we could reach in order to improve the prices and marketing terms of certain products.

As far as raw materials are concerned, I am greatly pleased to hereby announce that my government has decided to ratify the agreement for the common fund for the overall program, convinced that this mechanism is bound to be a significant contribution to the quest for common solutions to the problems I just mentioned.

Messrs Representatives, the host of extremely serious ingredients of the crisis which I have depicted has been further swelled by the utilization of instruments aimed at economically throttling nations through the application of sanctions not in keeping with international law in order to compel the governments of these nations to accept the dictates of the most powerful. The Argentine people are well acquainted with the illegitimate utilization of foreign power to inflict punishment on those who claim the right to protect sovereignty and territorial integrity. No one should have to go through what we had to. If we want to set up a more equitable and fair new international order, it is obviously unacceptable to have economic pressure used as an instrument for political coercion.

These are my comments on international trade. It is to be hoped that the developed nations will arrive in Belgrade with the necessary amount of political will to help us come up with a joint solution to the serious problems afflicting us. Above and beyond that meeting, it is to be expected that the efforts toward cooperation and understanding which motivate the actions of our nations will result in the establishment of a more equitable international order that will take our legitimate aspirations into account.

Gentlemen, yet another aspect which I feel that I must stress is the urgent need to reach an agreement on a flexible system with the industrial world which would allow the nations of the South to have true access to technology. The technological monopoly is a serious barrier which divides nations nowadays and makes the differences between them more noticeable.

Therefore, Argentina assigns special significance to technical cooperation among developing countries. Faithful to this principle, in August 1978 we held a conference on technical cooperation among developing countries in this very building.

Gentlemen, my country has earned a reputation for being concerned and receptive to those problems affecting brother peoples of other areas. We Argentines take legitimate pride in having always been deeply concerned about the problems of those countries which merit our special consideration because of their geographical location, of being vulnerable to natural disasters, of being physically isolated or of having few resources.

Thus we support those measures designed to expedite the effective implementation of the strategies outlined in the new substantive program of action for less developed countries, convinced that the lack of equal opportunities in the developing world is out of keeping with our desire for South-South cooperation.

Gentlemen, we visualize the South-South dialogue as a concerted action among developing countries and are certain that it will strengthen our voice in our negotiations and dialogue with the developed North and will provide us with alternate markets in the face of the increasing rigidity of those who have been our traditional customers.

Yet I want to assure you that we do not conceive South-South cooperation as something exclusive, but as a complementary action to the dialogue we are holding with northern countries, who for their part will not be able to shun their obligations and responsibilities toward the rest of the world since their own recovery will also be at stake.

It would be unrealistic to think that we will be able to change our economic, trade and financial relations with our traditional developed counterparts overnight. It would also be unrealistic to believe that we are giving our acquiescence to the northern countries to solve their problems by themselves and for themselves to the detriment or independently from our problems.

Considering the time factor, I will just endorse the remarks made by the Argentine foreign minister about the possibilities of South-South cooperation in the speech he delivered in this very room.

I want to state, however, that the Government of the Republic of Argentina will commit itself to undertaking a decisive, effective action to promote this new, basic field of international cooperation. Aware of the need for sound instruments which would allow us to fulfill our aspirations in this field, I am pleased to learn that the possibility is being studied of making progress in establishing dynamic mechanisms, which would be the instruments through which the southern countries could make practical use of their desire for cooperation.

Within this policy, I would like to reiterate the vulnerability of developing countries to the use of economic measures by industrialized nations as a means of political coercion.

In the face of this situation, we should set up effective mechanisms among ourselves designed to adequately respond to those who, overlooking principles and rules of international law, have availed themselves of economic pressure to increase their disuasive power.

We Argentines have learned the harshness of such an attack when, after 150 years of unacceptable colonial presence in an unrenounceable portion of our territory, we took the responsibility of returning its Malvinas Islands to the sovereign patrimony of the republic. During this tragic emergency, we received the solid support of peoples and governments represented here, and it would be inexcusable not to convey the emotional gratitude of all the Argentines for this support.

Gentlemen, those countries represented here will state their own ideas here, outline their own positions, convey their own messages and, assuming the risks involved, will seek to fully exercise their economic rights as sovereign nations.

This should not mislead anyone. We do not conceive international economic relations as a confrontation, much less will we seek to find culprits or blame others for their errors. There is much more at stake. The challenge of the hour is to take concerted, appropriate guidelines and to formulate a more just international economic system which, based on equity, will be universally accepted, will be more effective and will yield true possibilities of giving greater well-being and progress to all world countries. This is our objective. Thank you, Mr President. [applause]

OFFICIALS' ACTIVITIES AT GROUP OF 77 MEETING

Uruguayan Foreign Minister

PY050236 Buenos Aires Argentina Televisora Color Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 5 Apr 83

[Text] Uruguayan Foreign Minister Carlos Mapso today arrived at the Aeroparque Metropolitan Airport, where this station interviewed him.

[Begin recording] [Question] Is it true that a group of British relatives of soldiers fallen in the Malvinas are soon to make a stopover in your country?

[Answer] That is true. Yes sir. Those people are expected to arrive at Carrasco Airport in Montevideo tomorrow. They will be immediately taken to the port, where they will board a ship that will take them to the Malvinas Island.

[Question] Is Uruguay prepared to give the same treatment to Argentine relatives of soldiers who died there?

[Answer] Well, I would say that this is an interesting question, but hardly necessary because as is well known by now, in response to a specific request, Uruguay has obtained the appropriate permission from the British Government for relatives of Argentine soldiers fallen during the South Atlantic conflict to visit the island.

[Question] We were so informed by Ambassador Ravenna. One last question: Is Uruguay prepared to allow the British military to use a portion of Uruguayan territory?

[Answer] I would say that this subject is not even worth considering because the subject that matters now and which has been decided upon, as everybody knows, is absolutely in keeping with our country's foreign policy. [end recording]

Bolivia's Velarde Dorado

PY042115 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1700 GMT Apr 83

[Text] Foreign Minister Mario Velarde Dorado today joined the developing countries' preparatory meeting being held by Latin American foreign ministers in Buenos Aires for the purpose of discussing specific issues concerning the world economic crisis. Those issues will be later analyzed at the Sixth UN International Trade and Development Conference. Among others, major issues will deal with the world economy and the Latin American foreign debt. Bolivia's landlocked situation, which is regarded as a negative factor for socioeconomic development, will also be discussed.

The Foreign Ministry has reported that Minister Velarde Dorado will propose the formula that the Bolivian president suggested in October 1982. At that time, President Siles Zuazo pointed out the need to jointly negotiate the repayment of the debt of developing countries.

Rao-Aguirre Lanari Meeting

PY051441 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2225 GMT 4 Apr 83

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 4 Apr (TELAM) -- Indian External Affairs Minister Narasimha Rao has expressed his satisfaction for being in Buenos Aires representing the Nonaligned Movement. He added that he had just exchanged points of view on the development of issues discussed at the recent New Delhi conference with his Argentine colleague, Juan Aguirre Lanari.

The visitor made a brief statement at the end of a meeting with the Argentine foreign minister. The meeting, which lasted approximately 45 minutes and which started at 1730, was held at the Foreign Ministry.

He was asked whether he and Aguirre Lanari had established a common strategy for the meeting of the Group of 77 which starts tomorrow, and said that they would do this during the negotiations. He said that the meeting today was a preliminary conversation which would be broadened in the sessions of the conference to be held at the San Martin Cultural Center.

When it was noted that the length of the meeting showed that it was more than a mere protocol meeting, he said that everything is interrelated. We do not know where protocol ends and where business begins.

Aguirre Lanari Meeting Chairman

PY052139 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1637 GMT 5 Apr 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 5 Apr (DYN) -- By acclamation, Argentine Foreign Minister Juan Aguirre Lanari was designated chairman of the fifth meeting of ministers of the Group of 77 at the end of the inauguration ceremony held at noon today at the San Martin Cultural Center in Buenos Aires.

The candidacy of the Argentine foreign minister, proposed by Chilean representative Ambassador Jorge Berguno, was approved by the delegates of America, Asia and Africa.

PCB LEADER PREDICTS 9 APRIL CABINET RESHUFFLE

PY050334 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 5 Apr 83

[Text] Is there a Cabinet crisis? Jorge Kolle Cueto, a prominent leader of the Democratic and Popular Unity, UDP, has announced that there will be a Cabinet reshuffle on 9 April aimed at adopting long-term political solutions. Rolle Cueto also stated that the government coalition will be expanded because other progressive democratic forces will join it. The pro-Soviet Communist leader stated that the new political forces that will join the UDP are the Tupac Katari Revolutionary Movement and the Socialist Party One.

In reply to a question asked by Panamericana, Kolle Cueto said that the withdrawal of the Movement of the Revolutionary Left, MIR, prompted by the political rift with the Siles Zuazo-led UDP, will also be discussed.

[Begin Kolle Cueto recording] Well, the first thing that should be discussed and resolved is the MIR situation. It was said a long time ago that 9 April could be a deadline for studying some solution to the crisis within the UDP. The two political organizations [the Bolivian Communist Party, PCB and the National Revolutionary Movement of the Left] are continuing to hold negotiations and talks aimed at increasing the number of social and political groups represented by the government. [end recording]

Kolle Cueto also rejected the statements made by Colonel Norberto Salomon, saying that Salomon has no moral authority to analyze Bolivia's political situation.

DISSIDENT AIR FORCE OFFICER GOES UNDERGROUND

PY060321 Paris AFP in Spanish 0058 GMT 6 Apr 83

[Text] La Paz, 5 Apr (AFP) -- General Alfredo Villarruel Claure, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, reported here today that Air Force Colonel Norberto Salomon Soria -- who 48 hours ago shocked the nation by requesting that the government be immediately turned over to the Supreme Court and that general elections be called for next July -- has gone underground.

Salomon, who was harshly criticized by the government, congressmen, and by union and political leaders, was not found at his home by officials of the military court, who went to notify him of the proceedings which have been initiated against him. Everything seems to indicate then that Salomon will be tried in absentia.

Villarroel Claure stated that since Salomon made the statement without authorization from his superiors, his action is punishable under military regulations. For his part, Interior Minister Mario Roncal Antezana reported that Salomon will also be brought before a court of law on charges of sedition and attempted subversion of the constitutional order.

LARGE CROWDS PROTEST UNEMPLOYMENT IN SAO PAULO

PA051445 Paris AFP in English 1423 GMT 5 Apr 83

[Text] Sao Paulo, Brazil, April 5 (AFP) -- Thousands demonstrated violently here today against unemployment, for the second day running. The demonstrators looted supermarkets and stoned buses in the city's working class area. Yesterday more than 100 persons were reported injured in the same district when police clashed with an estimated 3,500 demonstrators. According to trade union figures, unemployment is running at 13.2 per cent a year in Sao Paulo, Brazil's largest city and Latin America's main industrial centre.

Vandalism Reported

PY051453 Paris AFP in Spanish 1333 GMT 5 Apr 83

[Text] Sao Paulo, 5 Apr (AFP) -- New acts of vandalism were observed this morning in the workers' neighborhood of Santo Amaro where thousands of unemployed again looted supermarkets and stoned buses during a demonstration protesting dismissals. Around 1,000 demonstrators gathered this morning at the 13 de Mayo Plaza in the Santo Amaro neighborhood of Sao Paulo to begin a march to the Bandeirantes Palace (state government house) where they planned to deliver a note with their demands to Governor Franco Montoro. Although disturbing city traffic, the march was peaceful until some of the demonstrators began to loot shops, especially supermarkets, and to hurl stones at passing buses. The sponsors of the demonstration along with uniformed policemen tried unsuccessfully to restore order. Up to now there are no reports on whether this new demonstration has resulted in new arrests or injuries.

Police Report Arrests

PY051641 Paris AFP in Spanish 1625 GMT 5 Apr 83

[Text] Sao Paulo, 5 Apr (AFP) -- According to information released by police sources of this southern Brazilian city, one of the 100 persons wounded during a demonstration protesting unemployment in Sao Paulo last Monday died today. The police reported that 170 people were arrested during the demonstration.

More on Demonstration

PY051706 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1605 GMT 5 Apr 83

[Relay from Bandeirantes Palace by Luis Carlos and Maria Lucia]

[Text] Good afternoon: [Word indistinct] 0830, there were already a large number of demonstrators gathering in Plaza 13 de Mayo in Santo Amaro which since early this morning has been heavily policed. PMDB Deputy Aurelio Peris told demonstrators that he was not responsible for yesterday's incidents as was reported in the Brazilian press. He said that this is the responsibility of President Figueiredo and of some ministers. At 0900 the demonstration (?was continuing) peacefully but when the group reached the first supermarket, some looting occurred and there were some arrests.

The police followed the demonstrators throughout their route and they protected all the supermarkets located along avenues Adolfo Pinheiro and Santa Amaro, thus preventing some looting. Once they were warned, all the shops along Avenue Morumbi closed.

By that time, government palace was already prepared to stop the demonstrators who shouted: (?Youths) against unemployment. Journalist Maria Lucia followed the demonstrators from then on. [end relay]

[Begin Maria Lucia relay] When the demonstrators arrived at the Bandeirantes Palace, they found the gates of the palace closed and the police security reinforced. They rejected the idea of Governor Franco Montoro, who was not yet at the palace, to hold a meeting with a commission of unemployed.

The demonstrators wanted Governor Franco Montoro to step out and talk with all the demonstrators. When the governor arrived, he nevertheless met with the commission. While this was going on, the demonstrators wanted the governor to step outside, and palace guards ordered the group to go to Place Vinicius de Moraes where the governor was reportedly to speak. The demonstrators then began to shake the iron rails of the palace gates and ended up by pulling them out. Then, the demonstrators proceeded to invade Bandeirantes Palace, but they were stopped by the military police with tear gas. The group was dispersed and part of it again headed for the palace gates where they are now.

Another group headed for the 13 de Mayo Plaza. En route, while going up Morumbi Avenue, part of this group broke palace light fixtures, destroyed street signs, looted an official vehicle and a private car parked on Morumbi Avenue, and hurled stones at policemen standing guard at Bandeirantes Palace. A bus that was heading for Brooklyn neighborhood was completely looted, its windows were broken and even the driver was injured.

Right now, at Bandeirantes Palace gates, there is a small group of demonstrators awaiting the result of the meeting that Governor Franco Montoro is holding outside Bandeirantes Palace with a commission of unemployed persons.

The journalists who are inside Government House cannot come out and those who are outside the building are following this meeting. Meanwhile, several fire squads and shock troop reinforcements are arriving here at this time. [end relay]

Labor Minister's Comments

PY051723 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0421 GMT 5 Apr 83

[Excerpts] Brasilia, 4 Apr (EFE) -- Brazilian Labor Minister Murilo Macedo tacitly indicated tonight that the street incidents carried out today in Sao Paulo by unemployed persons are the outcome of an organized action. Demonstrations of this type are not spontaneous, Macedo said, just after he had informed President Joao Figueiredo's main adviser, Civilian Household Chief Jose Leitiao de Abreu, abou the incident.

State Deputy Injured

PY051905 Paris AFP in Spanish 1838 GMT 5 Apr 83

[Text] Sao Paulo, 5 Apr (AFP) -- Several dozen persons were injured, some of them quite seriously, during a demonstration that was held today in front of the governor's palace of Sao Paulo, according to the first information that has been obtained by the reporters who were on the spot.

Jose Neto, a member of the state's Chamber of Deputies and a member of the Workers Party (PT), (leftist sector of the labor movement), is among the injured.

Government Palace Note

PY051935 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes in Portuguese 1815 GMT 5 Apr 83

[Note issued by Bandeirantes Palace on demonstration held in front of its building on 5 April in Sao Paulo]

[Text] The governor of Sao Paulo in the company of the governors of Minas Gerais and Rio de Janeiro, who are occasionally in Sao Paulo to participate in press-sponsored meetings, examined with concern the country's social and economic situation and its effect on employment. In view of the situation of social instability, they decided to make an appeal to the people to keep calm, to avoid violent demonstrations which only serve the enemies of democracy.

The state administrations of the new governors have been analyzing the situation and the causes of the crises in their states for only 3 weeks. The time calls for cooperation and solidarity of all the public leaders and the unification of efforts of all sensible persons so that the country may overcome its difficulties. The governors of Rio de Janeiro, Minas Gerais and Sao Paulo have to live up to their campaign commitments, to make their best efforts to create jobs and to maintain social justice and peace in our country.

Federal Planning Minister Comments

PY052343 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 2150 GMT 5 Apr 83

[Text] Brasilia -- The federal government is not planning to implement any kind of short-term measure to help the Sao Paulo Government cope with the unemployment crisis. Planning Minister Delfim Netto said that the problem is in the hands of Governor Franco Montoro, and that he is the one who must adopt the necessary measures to offer jobs to the unemployed.

President 'Concerned'

PY060017 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 5 Apr 83

[Text] Talking to reporters in Brasilia today, Government House spokesman Carlos Atila referred to the incidents which occurred in Sao Paulo. He reported that President Joao Figueiredo has kept abreast of events. [Begin Atila recording] President Figueiredo is closely following the developments of the Sao Paulo situation through information provided by government agencies. He has been very much concerned over the riots that occurred in Sao Paulo. President Figueiredo expects that the Sao Paulo state government will meet its obligation to preserve public order. [end recording]

According to Carlos Atila, the Sao Paulo State Government has all the necessary resources to preserve public order. The federal government expects that the state government will be able to cope with the situation. Concerning possible intervention by the federal government, Carlos Atila said that the government expects that public order will be preserved.

[Begin Atila recording] What really matters now is preserving tranquillity. The federal government is following the incidents with deep concern because of the seriousness of such events. But the government will wait because it expects that the state government will perserve public order. [end recording]

Army Alerted

PY060237 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 0200 GMT 6 Apr 83

[Text] President Figueiredo tonight placed on alert all armed forces in Sao Paulo. This information was supplied by government bloc leader in the Chamber of Deputies Nelson Marchezan after a meeting he held with Planning Minister Delfim Netto and Civilian Household Chief Leitao de Abreu. Nelson Marchezan added that should it be necessary, the federal government will take all necessary measures to protect the well-being of Sao Paulo residents.

Nelson Marchezan added, however, that it is the responsibility of the state government to preserve public order in Sao Paulo, and that the measure of the federal government only means that the government is getting ready for anything that could happen.

Gen Ruben Ludwig, chief of the military household, has confirmed that all 2d Army units headquartered in Sao Paulo have been put on alert. According to General Ludwig this is a precautionary measure advisable at this point.

Emergency Measures Announced

PY060403 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 0230 GMT 6 Apr 83

[Text] Governor Franco Montoro addressed the people of Sao Paulo through a radio and television network this evening. He remarked that he will preserve order for the benefit of the community. He blamed unemployment on the federal government and on its recessive economic policy. Montoro spoke about the measures that he will implement immediately in order to fight unemployment.

[Begin Montoro recording] Despite the fact that this administration has been only 20 days in power, a set of measures has already been adopted. While some of the measures are of an emergency nature, others are far-reaching, like the creation of jobs through public works by both the state and the districts and, above all, the revision of the investments made in large projects so that such investments might be properly and justly used for social purposes.

These first measures will result, in the short-term, in the creation of 40,000 new jobs. [end recording]

In another part of his speech, Montoro explained that small groups are promoting disorder in order to disrupt Sao Paulo's democratic reorganization. [Begin Montoro recording] Respecting the people's legitimate right to demand their rights, (?it was possible to) conclude that the demonstrations staged in several places in Sao Paulo, the false reports about the existence of bombs in the state's ministry buildings and the looting responded to a plan designed by small groups with the purpose of disrupting the democratic reorganization which is being legitimately implemented by the Sao Paulo Government. [end recording]

YUGOSLAVIA'S ZARKOVIC ARRIVES ON OFFICIAL VISIT

PA052320 [Editorial Report] Caracas Domestic Service in Spanish at 1951 GMT on 5 April 1983 begins live coverage from the national airport of a ceremony to welcome Vidoje Zarkovic, member of the State Presidency of Yugoslavia, his wife and retinue on their arrival for an official visit.

After the national anthems of Yugoslavia and Venezuela have been played, Zarkovic and Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins review an honor guard while the announcer provides background information on the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

At 2002 GMT President Herrera Campins delivers a three-and-a-half minute welcoming speech, mentioning "the need for direct dialogue to strengthen bilateral relations" and the need to halt the arms race and the growing destructive capacity of weapons. Zarkovic in turn delivers a two-and-a-half minute speech, with an announcer apparently reading a prepared Spanish text simultaneously. Zarkovic expresses his pleasure at this opportunity to visit Venezuela and his desire to discuss international affairs in the next few days, particularly the self-determination of peoples, "security and cooperation based on equality" and "accelerated development in the economic, social and political fields."

The first vice president of the Municipal Council of the Federal District then reads a council resolution declaring Zarkovic an honored guest, and presents him with the key to the city.

Zarkovic is then greeted by the Cabinet ministers and their spouses, ranking military authorities, the apostolic nuncio on behalf of the diplomatic corps, church authorities, the presidents and secretaries general of the political parties, and Yugoslav Embassy officials.

The Venezuelan and Yugoslav national anthems are again played to signal the end of the ceremony.

MEXICAN EMBASSY OCCUPIERS LEAVE PEACEFULLY

FL052200 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2123 GMT 5 Apr 83

[Text] Caracas, 5 Apr (NOTIMEX) -- Mexican Ambassador Jesus Puente Leyva announced here that the seven persons that had occupied the Mexican Embassy in this Capital today left the embassy peacefully.

The group, which had pleaded on behalf of several detainees in Venezuelan prisons, left the Mexican Embassy accompanied by Jesus Alberto Kauam, director general of the Republic of Venezuela's Attorney General's office, Ambassador Puente Leyva said.

The diplomat denied that the Mexican Embassy would lodge charges against the seven persons who peacefully occupied the embassy a week ago. We gave assurances that nothing would happen to them. The fact that we never asked for police help demonstrated we were protecting them, Puente Leyva said.

U.S. EVANGELISTIC WORK WITH INDIANS CRITICIZED

PA051840 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0856 GMT 5 Apr 83

[Text] Mexico City, 5 Apr (EFE) -- The U.S. financed and sponsored evangelist sects use the Indians as guinea pigs, a representative of the Mexican Revolutionary Labor Confederation has charged. This is not the first time that the evangelist leaders have been accused of using the Mexican Indians and peasants to test U.S. chemical and pharmaceutical products. Angel Olivo Solis, secretary general of the Revolutionary Labor Confederation, said yesterday that the Summer Institute of Linguistics [ILV], an evangelistic organization, also seeks "the breaking up of the community and the imposition of pro-Yankee behavior patterns." The Union of Evangelic Churches on Sunday announced a joint crusade in the southern U.S. and northern Mexico.

The reply to this evangelistic offensive in Mexico was not long in coming. Roberto Zamarripa, leader of the youth of the United Socialist Party of Mexico (PSUM), said yesterday that "some apparently religious organizations that hide behind the ILV belong to the most reactionary groups linked to the Ronald Reagan government." Raymond Lopez, one of the main leaders of the National Coordinating Board of the Teachers' Democratic Forces, yesterday requested publicly that "Mexico's downtrodden people be rescued from ignorance and the religious fanaticism of the 300 evangelist sects or organizations that operate in the country."

Alfredo Pantaja, leader of the Unions of Free Workers, explained that the evangelistic movement is defended by the capitalists because the preachers proclaim that "all of us should resign ourselves to what we have instead of struggling to obtain social justice." Economist Guillermo Perez Velasco, who is a specialist on religious proselytism in southern Mexico, commented that "the sects thrive among the peasants and Indians because the political parties are absent and the needs of the ethnic groups are forgotten." A group of Tzotzil Indians from southern Mexico has denounced the activities of ILV missionaries to government authorities because "the intervention of those foreigners in the internal decisions of our community has caused the division of the people."

OFFICIALS CRITICAL OF U.S. IMPORT TAXES

FL051414 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0150 GMT 5 Apr 83

[Excerpts] Mexico City, 4 Apr (NOTIMEX) -- The tax imposed by the Reagan administration on 55 Mexican products is unjustified, lacking political and economic content, a blow to the industrialists with creditors abroad, and [will result in] a loss estimated at $1.6 billion for this year, government and private sector sources have indicated. Mexican Under Secretary of Foreign Trade Luis Aguilera said the taxes announced on Wednesday of last week, which directly affect 16 Mexican export products, do not take into account the country's current economic situation. It is a case of unjustified protectionism, he said, applied to the only country in the world which devotes 66 percent of the foreign currency it collects to purchases in U.S. markets.

Two members of Congress, Senator Faustino Alba Zavala and Deputy Luis Torres Serrania, member of the opposition National Action Party, pointed out that it is a pressure measure aimed at forcing Mexico to join GATT (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade).

HONDURAS, NICARAGUA FOREIGN MINISTERS GIVE VIEWS

PY060221 Buenos Aires Argentina Televisora Color Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 6 Apr 83

[Interview granted by Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto and Honduran Foreign Minister Eduardo Paz Barnica to Roberto Maidana in the studio of Argentina Televisora Color in Buenos Aires during the program "28 millones" -- live]

[Text] [Maidana] Foreign Minister d'Escoto, I will first beg the two of you that if I should give any indication that we are running out of time, please be tolerant because we would need hours to discuss the issues we will address now. However, our time is restricted by our connection with other stations. Foreign Minister d'Escoto, what is the problem, the conflict, the dispute, or whatever name you may give to it, between your country and Honduras?

[D'Escoto] Look Roberto, I believe that it is very important to reiterate -- for the benefit of our Argentine brothers -- something that we have said several times but that might not be known here. Our main problem is not with Honduras but with the United States, which at this moment is waging a war, an invasion of Nicaraguan territory. Now, this invasion has been launched from Honduran territory and not only has Honduran territory been used for training mainly former Somoza guards to launch the invasion, but even Honduran Army officers are involved in conducting the war that the United States is waging against Nicaragua.

[Maidana] Well, I will have to perform as moderator of this conversation which, even though it will not be a direct debate, will afford chances for each of you to voice his opinion. What can you tell us about this issue, Mr Foreign Minister Paz Barnica?

[Paz Barnica] If you allow me to, I would first like to make a statement. I want to express my satisfaction over the opportunity I was given to appear on this prestigious program, which I will use as a demonstration of respect and appreciation for the 28 million Argentines. We feel very close to Argentina. I came here for the first time in 1958 when Dr Frondizi was in power. Later, as an OAS Inter-American Human Rights Commission official. During the Malvinas conflict, Honduras extended its full support to Argentina's sovereign rights and to Argentina's efforts to attain a peaceful solution to the conflict. This event, in which Argentina fought against an extracontinental power, strengthened Latin American unity. We hope that should that kind of situation ever happen again, Latin American solidarity will be even stronger.

[Maidana] Now, concerning the issue involving Honduras and Nicaragua.

[Paz Barnica] I have heard what my dear friend Foreign Minister d'Escoto said. We have been friends with Mr d'Escoto for many years. We met in the late 1950's in Spain where we studied different careers. Now we have had the chance to meet frequently in our bilateral talks, in our capacity as foreign ministers. There is a serious conflict in Central America. I do not believe that there is a really serious conflict between Honduras and Nicaragua. There are difficulties and tensions. Relations have at times reached very low levels. But Central America has been going through, and still is, a conflict of historic significance which we can analyze from the viewpoint of social injustice, political oppression, economic inequalities and even of the East-West confrontation.

[Maidana] Excuse me, Mr Minister, but your Nicaraguan counterpart has categorically stated that Honduras is at least tolerating the use of its territory to launch actions against Nicaragua.

[Paz Barnica] That is precisely what I was going to refer to. I will answer Foreign Minister d'Escoto. Honduras is a sovereign, free and independent country which is going through a democratic process. After almost 10 years of illegal governments we finally have a government that has been freely elected by the people. Both the president of the republic and myself have clearly asserted that the Honduran Government will never extend its support to any invasion of a country of the region. The Honduran government will never tolerate the use of its territory as a springboard or as an instrument for an invasion or for the destabilization of any government of the region.

[Maidana] Foreign Minister d'Escoto, this issue apparently has no solution. Do you have any evidence to support the statements you have just made?

[D'Escoto] I not only said that the U.S. invasion against Nicaragua was carried out from Honduran territory, but also that Honduran military officers are directly involved in it. However, we are not the only ones who maintain this.

This issue of TIME magazine that is circulating here carries a lenghty article about the invasion of Nicaragua. Today's issue of the WASHINGTON POST carries the second part of an article by U.S. journalist Christopher Dickey which appeared in the Sunday issue. Dickey went along with the Somozist invaders from Honduras to Nicaragua.

Nobody should continue to deny this invasion because the U.S. press and U.S. television have covered it. However, the Honduran Government has systematically denied the invasion. We do not want pitiful words. We do not want Honduras to say that it has not and it will never support any such invasion. Honduras has and continues to do so because the Somozist camps are located in Honduran territory. The white paper that we published at the end of last year included maps showing the places where the camps are located. Reports by journalists from all over the world also confirm the invasion, so there is no longer any reason to deny it.

[Maidana] Mr Paz Barnica, this is evidently like [words indistinct] [interruption caused by tehcnical problems at station] Hondurans are involved?

[Paz Barnica] I have listened with great interest to Foreign Minister d'Escoto's remarks in this respect. I want to tell you this: He said that an invasion of Nicaraguan territory is being carried out by Somozists from Honduran territory. When Dictator Somoza fell -- in my opinion he was one of the worst dictators ever in Latin America -- approximately 4,000 Somozists, members of Somoza's nefarious national guard, fled to Honduras.

I understand that the national guard consisted of 8,000 or 10,000 men. I also undestand that there are currently domestic military clashes in which 3,000 or 4,000 persons are participating, according to media reports. I undestand that some Somozists were tried and judged by special courts and were sentenced, some of them convicted of genocide or murder like that one who killed a U.S. journalist in front of TV cameras.

But there are more than 40,000 refugees in Honduras to whom the Honduran Government gives humanitarian treatment with the assistance of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees. Among these refugees, there are approximately 24,000 Nicaraguans, of whom 15,000 are Miskito Indians who arrived in recent months. Hundreds of Nicaraguan refugees are entering Honduran territory every week.

This is proof that a domestic conflict is underway. When fighting is taking place, according to reports, 80 to 100 kilometers away from the capital of a country, this can no longer be considered a border incident. If there are 25,000 refugees it is hard to think that there is no domestic problem. When leaders of the revolution like Commander Eden Pastora join the opposition, or when a member of the reconstruction junta, like the widow of Pedro Joaquin Chamorro and Dr Arturo Cruz, openly join the opposition, this means there is a domestic conflict.

Sandinist leaders and commanders came to Honduras when they were undertaking their revolution as members of the Sandinist national liberation front and they can say whether they could cross a border which is 800 kilometers long. I want to categorically repeat that the Honduran Government will not permit an invasion to be launched against Nicaragua from Honduran territory. There was also talk about a southern front.

I want to reiterate to you that this is the Honduran Government's clear position. When these reports were carried by TIME magazine, the WASHINGTON POST and the NEW YORK TIMES, I was in New York attending a meeting of the UN Security Council. I immediately called President Suazo Cordova who told me that an investigation would be ordered to apply the full force of the law if those actions were confirmed.

[Maidana] Well, now unfortunately we are running out of time and, if possible, I beg of you to tell me in 1 minute, to suggest what can be done to completely eradicate this potential source of a serious situation in Central America and in our entire continent. Foreign Minister d'Escoto?

[D'Escoto] I will again be very brief. I think I have been brief thus far. I would simply say that the important thing now would be that those persons who are ruling Honduras should decide to recover their sovereignty which has been interfered with both from the military and political standpoint, and that they stop playing the game of U.S. imperialism which wants to use Honduran territory, which has been using Honduran territory to attack Nicaragua.

It is important to recognize that we are brother peoples who do not want war and that it is important that the Honduran Government, instead of serving imperialist interests, recognize and serve the interests of its own people and of the Central American peoples.

[Maidana] Thank you, Foreign Minister d'Escoto. One minute for you, just one minute.

[Paz Barnica] Of course, I will try to be as brief as possible. In the first place, I want to tell you that I fully agree with what has been said here: That diplomacy is a science governing relations among states and the art of negotiation. I believe efforts should be made to promote peace in Central America, to analyze the Central American problem in a comprehensive, regional context because Central America has been experiencing comprehensive, regional problems. Nicaragua has problems with Honduras, with Costa Rica and with El Salvador. Therefore, this is a comprehensive problem which includes an arms buildup, subversion, violation of human rights, illegal arms traffic, etc.

The first point, then, is to seek peace and the Honduran Government is determined to do so as it has proved by seeking to hold a respectful dialogue.

Secondly, the Nicaraguan Government should comply with the commitments it made at the 27th consultative meeting of foreign ministers of the inter-American system; democratize its revolution; set up a pluralist system; respect human rights; promote free elections in the short term; guarantee freedom of association, freedom of the press, because press censorship is terrible there...
[Maidana] I do not want to censor you but your 1 minute is over.
[Paz Barnica] Then I express my best wishes that they do so and the Honduran Government and I are determined to hold any kind of dialogue as soon as possible and when required by circumstances. This is why we are promoting a meeting of foreign ministers of the five countries, without exclusions of any kind...

[D'Escoto] Yet they continue to refuse to hold bilateral dialogue.

[Maidana] I do not want anyone to draw naive conclusions but many of our 28 million listeners will think that if the foreign ministers of the two countries can sit here one beside the other, they know each other and respect each other, why can't rapprochement start in Buenos Aires, perhaps. This is a suggestion.

[Paz Barnica] We have met about 8 or 10 times and we have now met in public. From now on, we can continue to hold meetings.

[Maidana] I want to thank you very much, Foreign Minister d'Escoto and Foreign Minister Paz Barnica. Nicaragua and Honduras have freely and broadly discussed their common problems and those affecting Central America for our public and this, gentlemen, has been more than a news item, more than a piece of information; we believe it has been a public serv ice for our 28 million listeners.

COSTA RICA

889 CUBANS ARRIVE DURING FIRST QUARTER OF 1983

PA051900 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 5 Apr 83

[Text] According to Immigration Director (Mayela Morales), 889 Cuban citizens arrived in Costa Rica during the first 3 months of this year. According to (Morales), their entrance documents were approved in November and December last year. The largest number of Cubans entering the country was registered in February, when arrivals totaled 415. The number decreased to 332 in March while only 142 Cubans arrived in January, the official added. None of these Cubans represent a problem for Costa Rica, because during their stay here they support themselves with the money they had to deposit in the Central Bank before arriving, the migration director said.

PASTORA 'NOT EXPELLED'; LEFT FOR MEXICO 28 MARCH

PA051505 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 5 Apr 83

[Text] As already announced by this station, Commander Eden Pastora left for Mexico a few days ago, after the Security Council issued a communique saying that his statements at a press conference had been deemed harmful. Despite the fact that Nicaraguan Interior Minister Tomas Borge said yesterday that he had been informed of Pastora's expulsion from Costa Rica, Interior Minister Alfonso Carro Zuniga denied Borge's assertion.

Carro Zuniga said he had informed Borge that the Costa Rican Government had asked Pastora to leave the country. Pastora left for Mexico on 28 March on a private plane, but he was not expelled. Nor has any decision been made to ban his return to the country, Carro Zuniga added.

DEPUTY CHARGES EXISTENCE OF ANTI-SANDINIST CAMPS

PA052110 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 5 Apr 83

[Text] Communist Deputy Arnoldo Ferreto has charged that four fully equipped anti-Sandinist camps exist in the country. Ferreto said that Commander Pastora left his house in Escazu on 12 March and moved to a camp in Los Chiles, 8 km south of (Castillo Viejo), where Somozist and Panamanian officers are commanded by (Tadeo Sandino). The counterrevolutionaries are supplied by two helicopters with full knowledge of our authorities, he added. There is also a camp with 300 men in (Barba del Colorado), and another in Pozon with 150 men commanded by Costa Rican citizen (Omar Vargas). There is a fourth camp with 300 anti-Sandinists in (Boca de Matina).

EL SALVADOR

ARMY LAUNCHES OFFENSIVE IN SAN VICENTE

PA052025 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 5 Apr 83 p 5

[Excerpt] With the support of the air force, the army yesterday launched an offensive against the extremist forces that were occupying the towns of Verapaz and Guadalupe in San Vicente. According to reports, the subversives had attacked and seized the towns on Sunday and the battles continued until early Monday morning.

The reports indicate that communications have been interrupted in the area, since the presence of many terrorists does not permit vehicles to travel the roads to San Vicente, Guadalupe, Verapaz and Santa Maria Ostuma. Salvadoran Air Force planes yesterday bombed subversive positions and supported the advance of members of the 5th Infantry Brigade, stationed in San Vicente.

RADIO VENCEREMOS REPORTS ON FMLN ACTIVITIES

FPL Anniversary Marked

PA020235 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 1 Apr 83

[Text] The People's Liberation Forces, FPL, emerged on 1 April 1970. That day was the birth of a revolutionary organization that would join the revolutionary current that would make the oligarchs tremble and that would lead the people's struggle to the doors of victory. Very soon the people saw the initial FPL written on all the walls of our cities, and the henchmen trembled on hearing the name.

The founding of the FPL would be followed by the growth of a broad people's movement that with the red and yellow colors would make our country's streets, factories and rural areas shake. Raising the flag of Farabundo Marti, the FPL would make important contributions to the construction and development of our revolutionary process. Heroism and firmness have been its prominent characteristics in the past 13 years of struggle.

(Felipe Pena Mendoza), (Eva), (Chico), (Tono), (Apolinario Serrano), (Ana Maria Castillo) and (Eugenia) are only a few of the persevering builders who sacrificed their blood to build a strong movement. Now that the efforts of all the revolutionaries have merged in a single process; now that with the people's unity we strike at the enemies with a single fist; now that under the red and black flag of the FMLN we are rapidly drawing nearer to victory; we greet our FPL companeros on this anniversary. Continue strengthening our unity, continue obtaining new victories over our oppressors: United to fight until the final victory:

AP Report Denied

PA041450 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0130 GMT 4 Apr 83

[Excerpt] The U.S. agency ASSOCIATED PRESS [AP] has reported the following: Hostilities continue in Central America, where there is fighting in two of the area countries. In El Salvador, the Ramon Belloso Battalion seems to have destroyed the clandestine Radio Venceremos in Morazan department.

According to military sources, the Belloso Battalion, trained and equipped in the United States, was advancing toward the north and west in Morazan Department against the leftist guerrillas who killed at least 43 of its soldiers.

In San Salvador, official sources said that yesterday they counted 36 bodies from the Ramon Belloso Battalion. The soldiers suffered their most serious setback. This battalion was trained and equipped in the United States, when the war began 41 months ago. In coming programs we will continue reading international reports and news published in other parts of the world, which reflect the FMLN victory over the dictatorship's special troops.

In Morazan we defeated the gringo battalion, the Belloso Battalion. The dictatorship tried to conceal this defeat by falsely claiming that the Belloso Battalion had destroyed Radio Veceremos [words indistinct] taking advantage of the 2 days that we stopped transmitting because of Holy Week.

But Radio Venceremos continues broadcasting, making the fascist high command look ridiculous. We continue transmitting from these 1,200 square kilometers liberated from the dictatorship's forces in this northeastern front. Meanwhile, the dictatorship's special battalions have not taken a single step on the other side of the Torola River, in what constitutes a clearly defensive stand. The genocidal high command is the only one that will stop transmitting its lies. We will make them withdraw all the way to Miami -- that is, if they manage to escape the people's justice.

San Lorenzo Seized

PA051550 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 5 Apr 83

[War report from the Anastasio Aquino Paracentral Front in San Vicente Department -- read by announcer]

[Text] In a war report issued 3 March [as heard] in the Anastasio Aquino Paracentral Front, in northern San Vicente Department, Commander (Miguel Mendoza) reported the assault on and seizure of San Lorenzo, 2 km from the Pan-American Highway in San Vicente Department.

According to the report, the action of the (Luis Adalberto Diaz) Detachment was led by Commanders (Camilo Turcios) and (Alexander), and started on Saturday, 2 April, at 2045. After heavy fighting, the military post in San Lorenzo surrendered, leaving it under total FMLN control on 3 April at 0200. Commander (Mendoza) reports on the casualties suffered by the Salvadoran Army, the arms recovered, and the number of prisoners and deaths: 15 US -made M-16 rifles; 2 G-3 rifles; a sizeable amount of grenades, ammunition and other military supplies; and a total of 25 prisoners -- including 5 soldiers from the 5th Infantry Brigade headquartered in San Vicente and 8 paramilitary members. These are only preliminary figures, because the total tally has not been yet made. Commander (Mendoza) reported the deplorable loss of two members of the guerrillas forces: Companeros (Jose Anibal Osorio) and (Rafael Castillo). This is the second action of this type carried out in that area this week.

With the seizure of San Lorenzo, population 10,000, the FMLN has shown an increased capability in the northern area of San Vincente, which is of strategic importance because it is near the Pan-American Highway and is being used to move the troops of the Salvadoran regime. Forward, companeros in San Vicente Department! Let us continue disarming the puppet army and defeating the oppression forces!

National Sabotage Campaign Announced

PA051810 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 5 Apr 83

[Text] We announce to our people that in the next days our forces will start a national sabotage campaign, in continuance of the actions started on 30 March against forces of the Ramon Belloso Battalion in Morazan Department. The actions will commemorate the first death anniversary of Commander (Francisso Martinez), alias Commander (Gonzalo), hero of Usulutan who fell in combat. The sabotage campaign we will start at national level will be aimed against the dictatorship's economic support, its sources of foreign exchange. The U.S. Administration has approved part of the additional military aid for the Salvadoran Army. The aid will be destined to prepare new special battalions and supply new equipment.

Nevertheless, the Salvadoran dictatorship must bear costs of salaries and maintenance of these new special forces. The country's economy is now a war economy. The country's foreign exchange will be used to support the dictatorship's new special battalions. Our forces will start sabotage against the dictatorship's war economy during the next days.

RADIO GUAZAPA REPORTS ON FMLN ACTIVITIES

Statement on Central America

PA021555 (Clandestine) Radio Guazapa in Spanish to El Salvador 0130 GMT 1 Apr 83

[Statement by the FMLN General Command dated 30 March 1983 -- read by announcer]

[Text] The Central American peoples -- hungry, exploited, underdeveloped and with the overwhelming majority poverty-stricken and abandoned -- are victims of the escalation to war of Reagan and his advisers.

Criminal acts, carried out under orders from the White House, are threatening to extend the conflict to the whole region, making Central America another Vietnam and therefore a danger to world peace.

In promoting this criminal policy, Reagan and his advisers use governments and puppet armies that submit to their interests and to the dark plans of local oligarchies. Reagan and his advisers are determined to impose the cruelty of war, justifying it on the basis of imaginary dangers to U.S. security. This small group of adventurers, launching all the U.S. power against our peoples, is lying to its own people, as it will force U.S. young people to die defending the warmongering madness of a small group.

Each of our peoples, confronting Reagan's war of subjugation, should face the particular and criminal peculiarities and find the appropriate historical solution for each case.

In Nicaragua, the revolutionary people and government directly confront armed attacks by counterrevolutionary bands trained, armed and supplied by Reagan and his advisers. These bands -- full of hatred and venegeance -- are carrying out attacks in the interior of Nicaragua from Honduras, with the complicity of General Alvarez. War and Reagan are trying to prevent the construction of a new life and society, which is a legitimate right won by the Nicaraguan people after prolonged and painful years of struggle against the Somozist dictatorship.

With fallacious arguments and ridiculous proof, Reagan and his advisers are trying to convince U.S. and international public opinion that this is an internal problem and that the revolutionary government foments an arms race in the region. In his ordinary hackneyed speech, Reagan tries to conceal that the Republican administration is really the only one to blame for the danger of regionalization of the conflict that threatens the isthmus, and that the main victims are the peoples of the region.

[Word indistinct] of El Salvador, our long-suffering people still have to confront a long nightmare. There are attempts to revitalize the exhausted scheme of a military solution implemented by Reagan, so that the military dictatorship can mount a [words indistinct] with the purpose of concealing the military plan ordered by Reagan, also aimed at defeating the FMLN. However, this plan definitely has no real chance of (?success) and will only increase the already high social cost our people must pay.

There is a reality from which any U.S. plan should begin; the FMLN is already an invincible army and no force is capable of defeating our people. They might delay the people's victory but never defeat them. The FMLN-FDR alliance is a force representing the immense majority of the Salvadoran people and should not be excluded from any realistic and [word indistinct] proposal for a solution. The contrary would mean that the plan is condemned to fail from its very beginning.

Today, we are stronger, to confront Reagan's war, and, as yesterday, we have the same determination to fight as when we decided to fight the military dictatorship. Despite this, we hold to our proposal of a political solution and dialogue without prior conditions. Today, as always, we will not rest until we have achieved for our people a regime of justice, peace and liberty.

Guatemala, whose people have been struggling tenaciously for over 20 years to overcome the terrible conditions of misery and have been forced -- by the failure of peaceful means -- to take up arms; is ruled by a religious fanatic implementing a terrible plan of extermination and terror, ignoring the many petitions of the people.

During the pope's visit, President Rios Montt ignored the message of peace and love that the church's leader was taking to Guatemala. General Rios Montt is a pawn of Reagan's war in Guatemala. The White House hawks have renewed their military aid, loans and even [word indistinct] to continue with a mascabre plan to exterminate the Indian peasants, receiving in the process world repudiation for the increasing number of flagrant human right violations and genocide against the people which characterize the regime's policy of terror.

Honduras has become a huge military base to permit Reagan's war in the heart of Central America. (?It has become) a free territory for the mercenary agents participating in CIA's covert operations against Nicaragua. Honduras [words indistinct] as a base of operations and supply for the counterrevolutionary bands comprised of members of the defeated Somozist guard, a territory full of military airports, where the planes and helicopters that bomb the Salvadoran revolutionary forces and supply the counterrevolutionary forces land.

Costa Rica is experiencing a serious economic crisis and has placed as the order of the day the [word indistinct] procedure of arming the police, paramilitary, and national security bodies, which are closely connected with the CIA. The Reagan administration is responsible for the autonomous and uncontrolled covert activities that these repressive bodies carry out. Groups of armed bands of the extreme right and alleged officers of the armies of the southern cone dictatorships also operate in support of the criminal CIA operations in Central America.

The Reagan administration is also responsible for the militarization of civilian life in Costa Rica. [Words indistinct] that persecutes and represses the Salvadoran officers and is implementing a systematic campaign against Nicaragua, supporting the counterrevolutionary groups and bands that operate from that territory, as the opposition deputies have charged in a timely way. All these factors harm the country's domestic climate, but this situation seems not to bother the strategists of Reagan's dirty war against the Central American peoples.

The Panamanian Government and people are subject to habitual violations of the country's domestic policy and sovereignty. Reagan and his clique prefer conspiracy within the Panamanian Government and Armed Forces to obtain support for his criminal policy. The U.S. ambassador's meddling in the country's domestic affairs, the use of the bases and the Panama Canal to serve Reagan's war against our peoples and the increasing economic crisis, exacerbate Panama's domestic instability.

This is the current dramatic situation in Central America, which due to Reagan's war has become a dangerous area of tensions of incalculable consequences for world peace. The governments, the political and social forces, the international organizations and, above all, the peoples of the world, cannot remain insensitive to such a provocation from a handful of warmongering [word indistinct]. The struggle for peace demands from each one responsible and just answers to help curb the wild plans of Reagan and his clique, which forecast developments.

Our Central American peoples today demand a level of commitment and solidarity in the search for peace and a just and honorable peace.

"No" to the intervention of Reagan and his clique in Central America! "No" to Reagan's interventionist escalation in El Salvador and Nicaragua! Just and honorable peace for the Central American peoples! United to fight until the final victory, revolution or death, we will win!

Central Front Report

PA041235 (Clandestine) Radio Guazapa in Spanish to El Salvador 0130 GMT 4 Apr 83

[War bulletin released by the Modesto Ramirez Central Front; date and place not given -- read by announcer]

[Text] On 1 April, our guerrilla forces ambushed a column made up of 51 men of the battalion from Sensuntepeque, in El Zapote village, Cojutepeque, Cabanas Department. In the course of this operation, we detonated three mines, killing or wounding 15 of the government soldiers. That same day, 1 April, our guerrilla units sabotaged the electrical service, downing three electrical poles on the northern trunk road in Aguilares, San Salvador Department. This left entire northern zone without power.

So far this year, our people have seized from the government's army 10 60-mm and 81-mm mortars, 5 90-mm cannons, 24 field radios, 1,123 war weapons, including 48 support weapons which are currently in our people's hands. We have also inflicted (?over) 1,655 casualties and have captured 540 prisoners of war.

Chavez Mena Candidacy Scored

PA041340 (Clandestine) Radio Guazapa in Spanish to El Salvador 0130 GMT 4 Apr 83

[Station commentary: "Ochoa and Chavez Mena, A Coincidence That Is No Happenstance"]

[Text] Two aspects stand out in the imperialist [word indistinct] for El Salvador: 1) The military plans; and 2) the political plans, through the elections. As we shall see, there is a coincidence that is no happenstance between the statements made by Col Sigifredo Ochoa, known as the criminal of Cabanas, and those made by Fidel Chavez Mena, leader of the Christian Democratic Party [PDC].

As we have often said, the imperialist plan calls for a large-scale military offensive in mid-year against the FMLN and the civilian population in the areas controlled by the war fronts. In order to do this, they are asking the U.S. Congress for hundreds of millions of dollars. On the part of the Reagan administration, this macabre plan would be concealed by the much-touted project to hold a presidential election. As we already know, the future participants in the election are the same parties that come to the forefront when it is a matter of distributing the state's power. For U.S. imperialism, the rise to power of just any political party does not resolve the political problem, since none of them, from the RCN [National Conciliation Party] to the rightwing Arena [Nationalist Republican Alliance], are welcome to the Salvadoran people.

The U.S. Government, therefore, has turned its eyes and support to the candidacy of PDC member Chavez Mena, after deciding that Jose Napoleon Duarte is already too well-known by our people. as he was the major promoter of the war of extermination during the emergency regimes in 1981 and 1982. Duarte is a spent figure for their political plan.

Colonel Ochoa has said that he has the Pentagon's support, that he agrees with U.S. military aid and that he supports Chavez Mena's candidacy.

Undoubtedly, this coincidence is no happenstance, for he [Chavez Mena] has stood as a fervent defender of the imperialist plans for El Salvador against the FDR-FMLN, assuming a warmongering stance on imperialist intervention in the region; particularly when he has referred to Nicaragua as the aggressor in the conflict between Honduras and that country, while concealing the attacks carried out by the Somozist bands that operate from Honduras with the support of both the Pentagon and the CIA. In addition to being the PDC strongman, Chavez Mena is the Reagan administration's choice to continue promoting its genocidal plans like Duarte did before.

Furthermore, although Ochoa's statements created contradictions within the Armed Forces, they are intended to organize the officers' support, so that unconditional support (?will be given to) Chavez Mena's (?barbaric) PDC.

Our Salvadoran people must be clear about the exhusted verbiage of all these two-bit politicians and imperialists who plot genocide and how to defend the interests of the oligarchies and the imperialist transnationals.

HONDURAS

ARMY REVEALS SANDINIST SUPPORT ROUTE TO FMLN

PA051855 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 5 Apr 83

[Text] The Honduran Army yesterday accused the FSLN of using Honduran territory to support the Salvadoran guerrillas. Here is a compilation of the information, sent by INTER PRESS SERVICE News Agency, datelined Tegucigalpa:

Honduras yesterday accused the FSLN in Nicaragua of using the southern area of Honduras to send men, weapons and all kinds of support to the Salvadoran guerrillas. The Honduran Armed Forces information office yesterday showed to the national and international media alleged evidence of violations of national sovereignty and armed aggression by a group of subversives from the FSLN.

According to the Honduran Army, a police patrol surprised a guerrilla unit 26 March in Las Cuevitas, 5 km from Nacaome in Valle Department. The subversives fled when the combat started and left behind part of their equipment. During the fight, one guerrilla was killed and another seriously wounded; the corpse was found 2 days later at (Las Estaciones), also in Valle Department.

Capt Roberto Acosta, from the Army information office, showed three U.S.-made M-16 rifles, one 7.75-mm Czechoslovak submachinegun; as well as a communications radio, clothing, equipment, FSLN and FMLN propaganda and a black and red flag, which had been abandoned by the rebels.

A document distributed to the media states: Our people report the presence of these armed men and express solidarity and absolute rejection of the principles and violent procedures that these groups are using in countries that do not advocate their revolutionary ideas.

The Honduran Army report says that the FSLN has established a corridor in Honduran territory to send men, weapons and equipment to the Salvadoran guerrillas. According to a map shown to the media, the Sandinist guerrillas enter Honduran territory through an area between Gausaule and El Estribo, and continue through Hacienda las Hormigas, San Bernardo, Namasigue, Hacienda San Jose, Pavana, San Geronimo, Jicaro Galan, Nacaome, Langue and Aramecina.

LATEST NICARAGUAN REFUGEES INCLUDE CLERGYMEN

PA052056 Tegucigalpa Televisora Hondurena in Spanish 0130 GMT 5 Apr 83

[Text] More than 100 Nicaraguan families sought refuge in our national territory during Holy Week, according to sources from the National Directorate of Population and Immigration Policies. The new Nicaraguan refugees crossed into Honduran territory through the zone of Trojes, El Paraiso Department, and La Mosquitia, Gracias a Dios Department. This latest contingent of refugees included nine clergymen, because a violent persecution has been launched against them in Nicaraguan territory.

DEFENSE SECRETARY ON SITUATION WITH NICARAGUA

PA051950 Tegucigalpa Televisora Hondurena in Spanish 0130 GMT 5 Apr 83

[By Regina Osorio]

[Text] National Defense and Public Security Secretary Col Amilcar Castillo Suazo today said that he does not discard the possibility that the Sandinist government may carry out armed raids on Honduran territory in an attempt to divert attention from its internal problems. Therefore, the Honduran Army and people are ready to defend their national integrity.

[Begin recording] I am firmly convinced that our armed forces, and the people in general, are ready to defend our territorial integrity. Likewise, we do not discard the possibility that the Sandinist government may carry out some raids on certain border settlements. If this takes place, they will surely try to justify their actions by saying they are protecting their territory from the much-publicized invasion they seemingly expect from Honduran soil. They will also try to claim that they are persecuting anti-Sandinist armed groups which, according to them, are being trained, organized and sent from Honduran territory. [end recording]

When asked if the Honduran Army is willing to establish a dialogue with the Nicaraguan Army, in an attempt to avoid any confrontation between the two countries, Colonel Castillo Suazo said that the high military officials of our country would be willing to hold talks with their Nicaraguan counterparts, as stated by Honduran Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica in his proposal to internationalize peace -- even though the Sandinist government has not answered accordingly.

[Begin recording] [Words indistinct] the government -- through our foreign secretary -- has said this through all the news media, giving ample coverage to its policy to internationalize the peace. If this is the government's policy, it is also the armed force's policy. However, the Sandinist government still has not given a positive answer to all the calls for a solution or a dialogue that have been made. [end recording]

Colonel Castillo Suazo also said that Nicaraguan airplanes have been flying over Honduran territory, which represents an attack on our national sovereignty.

WORKERS PARTY SCORES ARMY ACTION IN NICARAGUA

PA051815 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 5 Apr 83

[Text] Tegucigalpa -- The Revolutionary Party of Central American Workers of Honduras, PRTC, issued a communique on 29 March 1983 expressing total disapproval of the criminal attacks against the Nicaraguan revolution and the heroic people of Sandino. According to the PRTC communique, imperialism is trying to set up another opprobrious military dictatorship in Nicaragua, similar to the Somozists. The PRTC appeals to international public opinion to take a stand against the participation of the Honduran Army in the counterrevolutionary warmongering actions being carried out in Nicaraguan territory. The communique issued by the Honduran revolutionaries closes with the following words: "No" to the interventionist war, "Yes" to peace with justice and dignity.

NICARAGUA

GOVERNMENT COMMUNIQUE ON TALKS WITH COSTA RICA

PA050447 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0313 GMT 5 Apr 83

["Nicaraguan Government communique" issued on 4 April; place not given -- read by announcer]

[Tex] On Monday, 4 April 1983, a meeting was held at the port of San Juan del Sur, Rivas Department, by senior representatives of the Costa Rican and Nicaraguan governments. The Nicaraguan delegation was headed by Commander of the Revolution Tomas Borge Martinez, interior minister. The Costa Rican delegation was headed by Foreign Affairs Minister Fernando Volio Jimenez.

During the meeting, which took place in an atmosphere of great cordiality and frankness as befits sister countries, a broad analysis of Costa Rican-Nicaraguan relations was made, particularly the issues of greatest urgency and interest to the two states. There was general agreement on the importance of making all necessary efforts to preserve and develop the fraternal ties between the Nicaraguan and Costa Rican peoples.

Within this spirit, the Nicaraguan side submitted several proposals, the most outstanding of which are the following: 1. Reaffirmation of Nicaragua's respect for the Canas-Jerez treaty of 1958 and the Cleveland ruling on Nicaragua's sovereignty over the San Juan River and Costa Rica's right to free navigation. The two delegations expressed their repective points of view. Nicaragua proposed the appointment of a special commission composed of experts of the two countries to delve further into this topic.

2. Promotion of high-level meetings between representatives of the two countries as the most effective means of maintaining the most direct channels of exchange and communication.

3. Signing of a friendship and nonaggression treaty as evidence of the two governments' willingness to uphold mutual respect and cooperation between the two countries as basic principles in their relations.

The Costa Rican side listened to the Nicaraguan proposals with interest and said that it would study them carefully and announce their response as soon as possible.

Pursuant to a proposal submitted by the Nicaraguan delegation, it was agreed to reactivate the work of the mixed commission that was appointed on 15 July 1982 in San Jose, Costa Rica. In addition, the Nicaraguan delegation gave to the Costa Rican delegation the information in the hands of the Nicaraguan Government regarding the utilization of Costa Rica's territory by counterrevolutionary elements for the purpose of attacking Nicaragua and provoking border incidents between the two states, to serve as a pretext to the enemies of peace to create a false climate of tension between Costa Rica and Nicaragua as part of the North American government's strategy to create conditions that would allow it to intervene directly in Central America.

The Nicaraguan side reaffirmed its conviction that direct and open dialogue is the most adequate means to settle any disagreements and misunderstandings that may arise between Costa Rica and Nicaragua and reiterated its full and absolute determination to respect that brotherly country in accordance with the fundamental principles of international law.

BORGE, VOLIO COMMENT ON PASTORA WHEREABOUTS

PA051811 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0318 GMT 5 Apr 83

[Interview with Costa Rican Foreign Minister Fernando Volio Jimenez and Nicaraguan Interior Minister Commander Tomas Borge by (Luis Rivero) and (Luis Cabrera); on 4 April in San Juan del Sur -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] Mr Foreign Minister, we would like to know the results of today's meeting.

[Volio] It was very interesting, [words indistinct] also positive ones. We could not expect great achievements at a first meeting, but we have achieved certain goals. We will now await the results. We are grateful for the hospitality accorded to us by the government [words indistinct]. We will wait for other such meetings, to see if what was not achieved today can be accomplished later.

[Question] Mr Foreign Minister, much has been said about the presence of Nicaraguan citizen Eden Pastora in Costa Rican territory, where he has reportedly been carrying out destabilizing activities against the Nicaraguan Government. What can you tell us about this?

[Volio] I have already told Commander Tomas Borge. Ask him.

[Question] But we want your opinion. We know that Costa Rica has often opposed any type of movement by armed people.

[Volio] Look, Costa Rica is a country of asylum. It is a place for those who have problems in their own countries expressing their ideas and fulfilling their political goals, and we plan to preserve that tradition, which dates back to 1865. Those arriving in our country in search of refuge must respect our institutionality and legal order. We do not let anyone disrespect it. Ask Mr Borge what we told him about Mr (?Pastora).

[Question] Concerning radio Voice of Sandino, TASS reported 40 days ago that the place where it was operating had been discovered. What can you tell us about this? If it is still operating in Costa Rican territory, is there some plan to control it?

[Volio] We don't know. We don't know about its existence.

[Question indistinct]

[Volio] We decided to talk in Costa Rica for the Costa Rican media and the news agencies.

[Question] Could it be said that you regard Pastora as a political protege who has sought refuge in Costa Rica?

[Volio] That is your point of view.

[Question] (?Yes, but you) have not told us anything about it, Mr Foreign Minister.

[Volio] Because I told you that I have already talked about this to Mr Borge.

[Question] Commander Borge, Foreign Minister Volio has told me to ask you, because he refused to answer. We wanted to know the foreign minister's view on counterrevolutionary Pastora's presence in Costa Rica.

[Borge] The foreign minister (?told me that) counterrevolutionary Pastora was expelled from Costa Rica on 28 March. We have been told that he left in his own private plane for Mexico. That is all I can say.

[Question] TASS, whose correspondent is here, charged 40 days ago that the counterrevolutionary radio Voice of Sandino was discovered in Costa Rica. The counterrevolutionary is talking of entering through the southern zone to operate in Nicaragua.

[Borge] Pastora said he would enter Nicaragua on 15 April, but the Costa Rican Government claims that counterrevolutionary Pastora left for Mexico at the government's request.

BORGE SAYS PASTORA EXPELLED FROM COSTA RICA

PA050149 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0127 GMT 5 Apr 83

[Text] Managua, 4 Apr (ACAN-EFE) -- Eden Pastora Gomez, also known as Commander Cero, was expelled from Costa Rica in late March and is currently in Mexico, Nicaraguan Interior Minister Commander Tomas Borge stated today.

According to the Sandinist commander, the news of Pastora Gomez' expulsion from Costa Rican territory was given by Costa Rican Foreign Minister Fernando Volio Jimenez, with whom he met this afternoon in the Nicaraguan port of San Juan del Sur.

Borge noted that Commander Cero left Costa Rica on 28 March in an aircraft owned by him bound for Mexico. The interior minister said that Pastora had announced that he would enter Nicaragua on 15 April from Costa Rica, but that the truth is that Cero has been expelled from Costa Rican territory.

Borge was asked to give his opinion on a report by a clandestine anti-Sandinist radio station, "The Voice of Sandino," that Pastora "had entered Nicaragua."

The interior minister replied that "it would not be anything unusual for (Pastora) to be in any country and claim that he was in Nicaragua."

At least 40 officials from Costa Rica and Nicaragua, including seven ministers from both countries, met today in San Juan del Sur to discuss the state of relations between the two countries.

HAVANA ON CASUALTIES INFLICTED ON SOMOZISTS

PA041755 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 4 Apr 83

[Text] During a battle in El Cacao, Matagalpa Department, the Sandinist Peoples Army inflicted 10 casualties on a group of former Somozist guardsmen and seized many weapons abandoned by the counterrevolutionaries. Those casualties bring to 16 the number of former Somozist guardsmen killed on Saturday in clashes with the Sandinist forces. The so-called task forces infiltrated from Honduran territory in February operate in Matagalpa. About 120 members of those forces failed in their attempt to seize the town of Rancho Grande on 2[illegible] March. Reports from Managua added that another six former Somozist guardsmen were killed when a Sandinist air force plane sank a raft on the border Coco River.

Military sources cited by the AGENCIA NUEVA NICARAGUA indicated that 190 counterrevolutionaries were killed in the past 2 months in the area of Quilali, Nueva Segovia Department. An unspecified number were wounded and 50 were captured by the Nicaraguan authorities. A military report indicated that a counterrevolutionary group is encircled west of Quilali while another group has lost 160 men, 58 of whom have been found dead.

Other reports stressed that five bandits were killed and one was captured during an attack by 60 former Somozist guardsmen on the Nicaraguan town of El Limon.

EPS COMMANDERS CLAIM 400 ANTI-SANDINISTS KILLED

PA050519 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2021 GMT 4 Apr 83

[By Emigdio Suarez]

[Text] Managua, 4 Apr (ACAN-EFE) -- Government troops have killed over 400 anti-Sandinists who invaded Nicaragua in the past few months, a military commander told national and foreign newsmen who toured the northern region of the country yesterday. Capt Rodrigo Gonzalez, member of the Sandinist People's Army [EPS] general staff in the region of Jalapa, on the Honduran border, affirmed that in November and December 1982 some 1,200 antigovernment troops had entered Nicaragua from that neighboring country and had gone to the zones of Quilali, Wiwili and Wamblan.

Gonzalez said that in Boca de Arena, Wamblan, Chichagua hill, Wambuco and Laguna, "clashes have been waged in the past few days in which the anti-Sandinists sustained more than 100 casualties."

"With the encirclement operation staged by the EPS, the Somozist guardsmen have had to decentralize their military units, and they have begun to group their task forces in cells of 15 to 20 men, who engage in attacking the peasant population and economic projects of the revolution," Captain Gonzalez added.

For his part, Capt Oscar Cortes, military commander of Quilali, charged that "Honduran planes seeking to supply the counterrevolutionaries who are encircled" continue to violate Nicaraguan airspace.

"The Nicaraguan troops," Cortes said, "are not weak, but prudent," and "they will not be provoked by the irresponsible Honduran militarymen, who at the behest of the U.S. imperialists seek to unleash a war between the two countries."

On 23 March in the vicinity of Jalapa, "the task force led by a counterrevolutionary known as 'El Fugitivo' engaged in a 6-hr clash in which the invaders lost 20 men and sustained many wounded," Captain Gonzalez said, adding that "later this band withdrew in a disorderly fashion."

Gonzalez also reported that on 29 March 60 other anti-Sandinists led by "El Caminante" attacked with mortars and machinegun fire the state production unit "La Esperanza," located 3 km from the Honduran border, from where they had advanced. With this attack, he added, the counterrevolutionaries sought to burn the tobacco warehouses of the production unit, "but were repelled by the workers organized in the militias." Gonzalez added that in this attack "peasant child Jose Santos Jimenez was wounded by the mortars."

The same military commander said that the situation could be described as one of "relative calm," despite the fact that "between 240 and 260 counterrevolutionaries are operating in a dispersed manner in the sector of Jalapa." He noted that in the regions of El Porvenir, La Catarina, La Estancia and El Escambray "the Somozists are hemmed in," and that "the armed people plan to eliminate them as soon as possible."

During the visit by foreign correspondents to the region of Jalapa over the weekend, Captain Gonzalez displayed an arsenal seized from anti-Sandinists in San Nicolas Valley during Holy Week. The arsenal includes Chinese "AK" rifles, RPG-7 grenadelaunchers, fragmentation grenades and ammunition of various calibers. "U.S.-made uniforms" were also shown.

Gonzalez announced that the principal anti-Sandinist leaders operating in the valley of Jalapa and Quilali include "El Suicida," whose name is Pedro Ortiz. Another one is Beniro Bravo, who entered along with Guatemalan Jose Gregorio Najera Andrade, 48, whom the Sandinist government recently showed to newsmen as an alleged member of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA).

Sandinist officials Oscar Cortes, chief of operations; Lt Emerson Velasquez, of the army political directorate; and Capt Pedro Aguacia, deputy chief of operations, said that the situation of the invaders "is one of total demoralization." Captain Cortes said that "the Somozist forces which, beginning in February, began to infiltrate Nicaraguan territory, are operating in Arenales and Perades in Honduran territory," and that is where "they are maintaining their principal logistical networks."

COMMANDER RUIZ VISITS WOUNDED IN MATAGALPA

PA051530 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 5 Apr 83

[Text] Commander Henry Ruiz yesterday visited the Trinidad Guevara hospital in Matagalpa to talk with soldiers wounded during clashes with the counterrevolutionary military forces. Ruiz praised the fighting spirit of the Sandinist Peoples Army, which he compared to the same spirit shown years ago by a group of youths who were able to lead the people to victory over the dictatorship despite all their shortcomings. Ruiz added: The stronger we become, the easier it will be to defeat the enemy. Our strength is based on the people's unity and the coordinated work of revolutionary workers.

COMMENTATORS ATTACK U.S. POLICY TOWARD GRENADA

FL051915 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1230 GMT 5 Apr 83

[International Commentary by Jose Fernandez Vilela from the "Revista de la Manana" program staff and PRENSA LATINA commentator Javier Rodriguez -- live]

[Excerpts] [Fernandez Vilela] Good morning listeners, good morning Javier. How about discussing the subject of Grenada today?

[Rodriguez] I believe it is a hot issue, especially after the note that the U.S. Department of State has just released, refusing to accept the Grenadian Government proposal to start negotiations on the highest level to discuss the disagreements existing between the two countries. This is obviously an interesting subject.

[Fernandez Vilela] I agree with you. This new gesture by the Reagan administration confirms the arrogance and warlike spirit of the current U.S. Government. It categorically refuses to maintain talks proposed by Grenada itself in order to diminish the growing tensions and provocations which are continuously encouraged by the United States against this little Caribbean country. As you said, and as has been reported by our news media, the Grenadian Government, presided over by Maurice Bishop proposed last 24 March, in view of the increasingly threatening statements of the U.S. Government, particularly those made by President Ronald Reagan, the initiation of talks to clarify misunderstandings and restore normal relations. As you said, this was categorically rejected the day before yesterday, using an inappropriate procedure, that is, by a telex through the U.S. Embassy in Barbados, which included a note that continues the threatening policy against Grenada.

[Rodriguez] It is important to stress the arguments used by the United States in its refusal to talk with the Grenadian leaders who, after all, have made a proposal in an attempt to maintain peace in the region and to prevent a conflict in the Caribbean. The note you referred to says, that the United States and President Reagan's government continue to be concerned about the Grenadian People's Revolutionary Government's increasing alignment with powers that are hostile to the United States, and that this implies danger to the security of the United States and the hemisphere. This kind of argument shows a great lack of respect for international public opinion. The great power, the powerful imperialist country, simply feels threatened by the little island of Grenada with its 110,000 inhabitants, which, according to that power, is a terrible danger to its security. So it is impossible to hold talks with the Grenadian leaders. The United States refuses to have a high-level meeting with those leaders in order to reach a solution to the existing problems and find an agreement that will prevent a conflict in the region.

The refusal for which this really strange argument is used, of course, also leaves the United States with a free hand to continue supporting any action which is hostile to Grenada, such as the one just reported by Grenada's foreign minister himself in a telegram which arrived as we were going to the studio. Grenada's foreign minister says that counterrevolutionary elements, supported by the United States, are about to launch an operation to try to oust Bishop's government. He stated this in Washington, saying that the attack against his country might be lauched from a neighboring country where the preparations for the attack are taking place. This means that, at the same time Grenada is being denied the right to discuss on equal terms with the United States the situation in the region, thus preventing a major conflict, counterrevolutionary elements are being prepared who are ready to attack the little Caribbean country. In this way the United States has a free hand and Grenada is made to appear as a terrible enemy, a terrible danger to the internal [as heard] security of the United States.

[Fernandez Vilela] There is no doubt that a preparation of U.S. and international public opinion is behind all this in view of the probable, or rather almost certain, aggression against Grenada. This is part of the warlike U.S. strategic plans for the area, that is, all the Caribbean area. About 5 days ago there was a report released by the Grenadian Government, saying that a U.S. congressman visited Grenada. He was there and traveled over the whole island. He had contacts with Grenadian leaders and the U.S. congressman then went to the Panama Canal Zone, where, as we all know, the Southern Command of the U.S. Army is located, as well as some other U.S. military staffs, which have to do with U.S. air defense. The congressman asked those U.S. military commands if the works going on in Grenada, specifically the airport and other projects that country is undertaking for its economic and social progress, would endanger U.S. security. This congressman stated later to a House of Representatives commission that the military commands had answered that nothing being done in Grenada was at any time endangering U.S. security. This is an obvious, clear and tacit refutation of the U.S. propaganda.

It is important to point out that the Grenada airport is a project of great importance for tourism as a source of income for the island. It is a project in which many countries are participating, including verious West European countries. The building of this large and modern airport for commercial flights will permit the arrival of tourists to Grenada.

[Rodriguez] Now that a group of countries, including capitalist countries, as you have said, are cooperating in the building of the airport in one way or another, either financially or directly in the construction work, now that this occurs and the Grenadian people are about to get this airport, which will aid their development and benefit the economy of the nation, the United States declares that it is for military purposes and a threat to its security. I believe that this is the same type of argument that is used against Nicaragua, Suriname and Cuba. We have to seek also here the use of geopolitics made by the United States in order to hide its true intentions in the region. We should recall the famous words recently used by Ronald Reagan in a speech in which he said that Central America and the Caribbean are the fourth border of the United States, thus placing on a geopolitical level all the interests it has in this part of the world in order to try to demonstrate something that cannot be achieved by logic, namely that everything that happens in the countries of this region implies danger to the United States, unless it is in agreement with U.S. interests.

DEBT NEGOTIATIONS TO RESUME IN PARIS 11 APRIL

FL052005 Bridgetown CANA in English 1819 GMT 5 Apr 83

[Excerpt] Paris, April 5, CANA-REUTER -- Cuban officials will meet foreign bankers in Paris on April 11 to continue talks aimed at reaching agreement on the rescheduling of some 400 million dollars owed to western banks, banking sources said today. The banks, led by Credit Lyonnais, recently reached a tentative agreement on long and medium-term Cuban debt of about 200 million dollars, but did not agree terms for the rest which is short-term.

Cuba is facing an acute shortage of foreign currency, largely because of a sharp drop in the price of sugar, its main export, due to the recession and a number of poor harvests. The country has had to reschedule much of its foreign debt, cut trade with the West and become more heavily dependent on the Soviet bloc. Banking sources delined to speculate on the chances of a solution next Monday, but said any agreement must be approved by all the 100 banks involved. They added that approval was still pending for the long and medium-term debt agreement.

INTERNATIONAL RADIO, TV NEWS MEETING OPENS

FL051105 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 5 Apr 83

[Text] The 20th meeting of the Work Group on Exchange of Current Intervision News opened its sessions at Havana's Palace of Conventions with an agenda slated to last through next Thursday. The annual meeting's main objective is outlining the rules to be followed in the field of televised news to facilitate the successful exchange of news among member countries of the International Radio and Television Organization, parent institution of Intervision.

Nivaldo Herrera, president of the Cuban Institute of Radio and Television, delivered the opening remarks at the meeting. He wished the participants success in the meeting, which for the first time is being attended by representatives from Afghanistan, Grenada and Nicaragua. Also attending the meeting are representatives from the European Broadcasting Union and from various agencies and television networks interested in the meeting. Attending as invited guests are the Soviet Union, Bulgaria, the GDR, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Cuba, Vietnam and Finland, which are the nations that make up Intervision.

In the ideological struggle being waged in the international arena, Intervision plays a primary role in broadcasting the reality of world news, which capitalist news agencies interested in monopolizing the news are attempting to block.

FRENCH CP PAPER INTERVIEWS ARMANDO HART

PM032229 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 23 Mar 83 p 7

[Interview with Cuban Culture Minister Armando Hart by Jean George in Paris -- date not given]

[Text] [Question] The U.S. intervention in Central America and in the Caribbean zone is becoming more specific. What are the causes of this? What risks does it involve? What response is being made to it?

[Answer] Historically speaking, the United States is used to intervening in this region. The development of the revolutionary movement in El Salvador and its major military victories explain why the imperialists are planning different types of intervention. The Salvadoran revolutionaries are acting very wisely. They have proposed political negotiations on as broad a scale as possible, taking account of the real forces at work in the country. The danger lies in the fact that the blind imperialists will not agree to start political discussions. Their refusal and the increase in aid to the tyrannical El Salvador regime forcefully express a danger of direct U.S. intervention in El Salvador, which would be a Vietnam in Central America.

How can that be avoided? a broad movement of all progressive forces, of all governments which are acting with realism and which support a negotiated solution is necessary. France and Mexico have signed a declaration aimed at achieving that. Since then, some Latin American nations have adopted a similar position. Massive support for a solution of that type is vital, accompanied by condemnation of the direct U.S. intervention.

Moreover we observe the support which the Reagan administration is giving to the counterrevolutionaries' activity in Nicaragua. All that suggests that we are going to experience a decisive time in the region. We are appealing to the progressive forces that love peace and independence to demonstrate in favor of the proposals made by the Salvadoran revolutionary movement, which is proposing negotiations. What more can be asked of revolutionaries?

Direct U.S. intervention in El Salvador and the continuation of its escalation would have an extraordinary effect within U.S. society itself. Many people, and even prominent people in positions of responsibility, are opposing Reagan's adventurist policy. An international movement of progressive and government forces would bring support to this opposition. It would be a powerful means of preventing a direct U.S. intervention, whose regional and world consequences are unforseeable. This is the appeal which Cuba is launching to all peaceful and progressive forces in the world.

[Question] But a campaign is developing precisely against socialist Cuba....

[Answer] First the imperialists accuse us of being jointly responsible with the Soviet Union for the situation in Central America. They pretend not to know that in El Salvador -- as previously in Nicaragua, Guatemala and elsewhere -- there have for decades been despotic governments supported by the U.S. imperialists. Famine, poverty and despair are the real causes of the situation. They existed before the Cuban revolution, even before the October Revolution. Revolutions cannot be exported. They obey very specific internal factors in each country.

Second, we are accused of representing a rigid, bureaucratic socialism, which disregards human freedom. Our critics draw support from the media, which are mainly controlled by the imperialists. They say nothing about the broad people's cultural and ideological movement in Cuba, the great work of education, public health, the solution which our revolution provides to various social problems. We are asking the media consortiums to report how human rights are respected in our country, for instance access to free education and public health. We are challenging them to say how we liberated our country, how, for instance, we have mechanized sugar cane cutting by up to 60 percent and the transport of the harvest by nearly 100 percent. The removal of exhausing labor is a human right about which the imperialists say nothing.

They do not say anything about the vast cultural diversity we show in international and youth festivals, in the muncipalities and in the mass movement. They do not mention the great names of world art and culture who are supporting Cuba and its revolution, the very large number of artists we have trained. They keep silent about the diversity and variety of our cultural options. Those who manufacture information are creating phantoms and trying to impose their ideas about us. We challenge them to an open debate on these problems.

[Question] What is your assessment of the recent nonaligned summit?

[Answer] Positive from a general viewpoint. The movement's unity was maintained. Some problems were overcome. The final statement levels severe accusations at the U.S. imperialism. In the case of Central and Latin America those condemnations are very specific. We can say that this is a major success for the liberation movement in the world. The nonaligned countries have strong positions against imperialism and neocolonialism. If the developed capitalist countries want to solve the very serious crisis they are suffering, they must change their relations with the developing countried. This emegres from the very detailed report on the world economic situation, which Fidel Castro presented to all the heads of state present in New Delhi.

BARBADOS

EXPORTERS SEE FAILURE OF PLAN TO WIN MARKETS

FL311615 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 25 Mar 83 p 2

[Excerpt] The Export Promotion Corporation (EPC) has failed in its 1983-1984 action plan to devise any strategy to assist in restoring the markets of Guyana and Jamaica to their true level of viability. Mr. Henry Vieira, president of the Barbados Manufacturers' Association, made this comment while reviewing the plan at the EPC-sponsored exporters' conference at the Dover Convention Centre last Wednesday.

"There appears to be no provision in the plan for the establishment of a permanent trade representative in Jamaica, for example," Mr Vieira said. He urged that maximum effort be expended "to keep as close to this situation as possible so that the maximum benefit can be derived at all times." Mr Vieira, however, welcomed the move by the EPC to undertake a study of the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean states (OECS) markets and looked forward to this as having some positive value to exporters.

GRENADA

OAS AMBASSADOR DISCUSSES CIA 'INVASION PLOT'

FL060030 St Georges Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 5 Apr 83

[Text] Grenada's ambassador to the OAS, Dessima Williams, has been speaking about the history of U.S. aggression. In an interview broadcast over WHO Radio last weekend, Ambassador Williams said the United States has a history of intervention in Latin America and the Caribbean.

[Begin Williams recording] We have to remember that Arbenz of Guatemala was overthrown by the hands of the CIA. We have to remember Cheddi Jagan was overthrown by the hands of the CIA. We have to remember that Haiti was occupied by military forces of the United States for over 18 years at one period in this century. We have to remember that the Jamaican Government of Michael Manley was destabilized, shaken, harrassed, and intimidated by the CIA. We have to remember that Patrice Lumumba in the Congo was overthrown by the CIA. We have to remember that Allende of Chile was overthrown. We have to remember that even now today in the Commonwealth islands and in [words indistinct] that the CIA acted in the destabilization and the overthrow of these small island-states which (?are their own). And we have to remember two very important facts, that first of all, the Cuban revolution had a Bay of Pigs, which is fully (?documented) in the history books of all those who understand that the forces of reaction are always at work against progressive peoples and progressive governments.

And I want to remind all of our listeners that in July of 1981, during the (?field) military exercises that United States was participating in, as it is doing now, there was a section called Amber and the Ambereen, which was geared to the overthrow of our government. And when we said so, which is a little less than 2 years ago, at the time there were skeptics, those that said, well it may be that the PRG [People's Revolutionary Government] is not sure and it is excited and paranoiac. But in fact it's a month ago today, February 27th, THE WASHINGTON POST exposed some of the details of this very same plot which we had before us. So we are not going to be deceived at all.

But even though these plots are frequent, we are sure, we are certain, we have the information, we have the historical and the current context that this is happening. [end recording]

Ambassador Williams pointed out that from the first month of the Grenada revolution, the Central Intelligence Agency embarked on a plan to destabilize the process in this country.

STATION CITES SOLIDARITY RALLIES IN U.S., UK

FL052345 St Georges Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 5 Apr 83

[Excerpts] A crowd of over 700 persons turned out to a rally in New York last Sunday to show their solidarity with the Grenada revolution. The rally was addressed by Foreign Minister Unison Whiteman and Grenada's ambassador to the United Nations, Caldwell Taylor. In an interview with RFG [Radio Free Grenada] News Tonight, Ambassador Taylor said the crowd included Grenadians, other West Indians and Americans. He said groups from the churches and the trade union movement were also represented [words indistinct] the PLO and the liberation movement in El Salvador.

Meanwhile in London, a picket was staged in front of the American Embassy today. The activity was held to demonstrate support for the Grenada revolution and to denounce the threats of armed aggression against Grenada. Following the demonstration today, FRG news spoke to one of the participants, (Dennis Bartholomew), who said that despite bad weather the activity was well attended.

[Begin (Bartholomew) recording] The demonstration today was attended by some 150 Grenadian nationals. [word indistinct] group members and good friends and supporters of Grenada. Various slogans were shouted at the embassy, including "Reagan out of the region. Now, now, now," Yankee imperialism out of the region. Now, now, now." "Cowboys out of the region. Now, now, now," because everyone knows Reagan is a cowboy. [end recording]

[That was] (D[illegible]is Bartholomew) of Grenada's London mission speaking to RFG news on a picket he[illegible] front of the U.S. Embassy in London today to protest U.S. threats against the Grenada [illegible]olution.

AIRPORT CONSTRUCTION REPORTED 70 PERCENT COMPLETE

FL052015 Bridgetown CANA in English 1855 GMT 5 Apr 83

[Excerpt] St Georges, Grenada, April 5, CANA -- Construction work on Grenada's new international airport at Point Salines on the south western tip of the island, is about 70 per cent complete and installation of lighting equipment should begin early next month according to project manager, Bob Evans. Mr Evans made the disclosure shortly after the arrival of equipment for the airport from Finland. This included lighting equipment for the parking apron, the carpark, a road and the 10,000-foot long airstrip. Three fire trucks, three fuel tankers and a catering vehicle also arrived. The equipment was obtained from a Swedish firm, Metex, which last May signed a 10.5 million mark contract with the Grenada Government for the supply and installation.

JAMAICA

DAILY FORESEES DISASTERS IN CENTRAL AMERICA

FL051405 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 31 Mar 83 p 8

[Article entitled "The Undeclared War" by John Hearne]

[Text] U.S. foreign policy in Central America is fast eroding the confidence of its friends abroad and is arousing increasing dismay among many of its own citizens at home. For a while, back in 1981 and 1982, it seemed that a positive and creative approach to its Central American and Caribbean neighbours was about to emerge in the United States. President Reagan's Caribbean Basin Initiative was a boldly conceived design to establish partnership between the giant of the North and small states in and around its strategically vital frontier of the sea to the south. It recognised the continuing underdevelopment of our region represented not only an economic inequity to be redressed but also a real threat to the security of the United States itself.

There were those who were highly critical of the selective nature of Reagan's proposals -- that only states who were ideologically acceptable to the U.S. Government would be the beneficiaries of aid and special trading agreements. These criticisms had a great deal of validity. Communism, extreme socialism and radicalism in Central America and the Caribbean have been as much responses to despair as they have been planned strategies of alternative roads to development. They have been nurtured from corruption and poverty so gross and cynical that we should be astonished not that there is now a communist Cuba and an increasingly Marxist Nicaragua and Grenada in our midst but that there are not more of them.

However, even if we grant what might have been a flaw in Reagan's perspective, we must also concede that the Caribbean Basin initiative promised possibilities of improvement for the region; and that the example of such improvement may well have proved attractive even to those whom Mr Reagan had excluded.

Bitter Realities

But the CBI, what is left of it, is now no more than a token reluctantly agreed to in part so far by a U.S. Congress faced with the bitter realities of domestic unemployment and a continuing recession that does not seem ready to yield to any measures. Mr Reagan's substitute for the failure of his initiative of peaceful and imaginatively assisted growth seems to be the all too familiar one of attempting to contain poverty, and the rebellion that grows out of poverty, by active encouragement of the corruption that rules over poverty. At the moment, this encouragement is limited to what are euphemistically called military "advisers." But the number of these advisers are growing month by month; and the scope of their activities is no longer confined to training soldiers how to shoot straight.

No Room for Doubt

There can be no room for doubt now that the American President has committed his country to a conflict between states that may rapidly develop into a full-scale war involving the entire Central American isthmus. Assisting one regime, in El Salvador, to fight those in rebellion against it may be argued away as a piece of necessary hard politics which will result in the regime eventually reforming itself, once it has crushed the rebellion.

Using another country, Honduras, as a base from which to direct the invasion of a third sovereign state, Nicaragua, is an adventure that is almost certain to end in a disaster more demoralising for the U.S. than the tragedy and folly of its involvement in Vietnam.

Likely To Erupt

It is difficult to see how President Reagan's government can now disengage, without humiliation, from multi-nation battlefield it has now opened up. It must either overthrow the Sandinist government in Nicaragua or concede that it is no longer able to protect any other governments of its choice in Central America. If this happens, then the very outcome which Reagan is trying to avert - large-scale rebellion supported by the Moscow-Havana Axis - is bound to spread.

The defeat for the U.S.-backed invaders in Nicaragua will certainly [word indistinct] the uprisings that are waiting for their day to come round in Honduras, Guatemala, and perhaps even gentle and democratic Costa Rica. At which point, Mexico is all too likely to erupt. Even before the collapse of the Mexican economy last year, several knowledgeable observers were predicting that a revolution in that great country was so possible that only the most urgently carried out social reforms could prevent it at some point during the next decade. And if an impoverished Mexico begins to fall apart in revolution the U.S. will have to go to war. It will have to select its allies from among the various contending forces between the Rio Grande and Panama. It will have to invade Cuba. It will have to demonstrate, in fact, what it has always denied in theory. That the Caribbean is North America's largest lake. The international consequences of such a war in our hemisphere are not easy to predict in exact sequence.

The U.S. and its clients in Central America and the Caribbean would almost certainly "win" the war - although the casualities would be horribly high. Having won the war, the U.S. would then have to commit so much of its strength to maintaining its "victory" that it would no longer be a force to be reckoned with in Western Europe, the Middle East and Asia. And this may well be what Russia is calculating now. I don't think Russia would intervene to save even its Cuban ally. The advantages Russia would gain from an America hopelessly entangled in occupying its Caribbean "lake" would be far greater than any immediate and direct confrontation. Russia could then afford to wait for America to exhaust itself as it tries to impose quietude if not peace in the Caribbean.

The above scenario is not a mere fantasy of alarm. It is a distinct possibility and one which could develop within three years, if the U.S. Government and military high command do not see what forces they may have released by their support of conflicts that cross the borders of volatile states in a region where violence has only too often been felt to be the most efficient method of solving problems.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

EXPRESS EDITORIAL URGES 'PERSUASION' OF GRENADA

FL041445 Bridgetown CANA in English 2052 GMT 3 Apr 83

[Text] Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, April 3, CANA -- The EXPRESS newspaper has said it would not go as far as approving an armed invation of Grenada, but that it was against the government's stand on general elections and its treatment of the press.

The paper was commenting on claims by Grenada's Prime Minister Maurice Bishop that the United States was financing an armed invasion of the Caribbean Island that could occur "any minute now." The paper, in an editorial, drew attention to the fact that the People's Revolutionary Government (PRG) in St Georges, which took power in a coup in March 1979, had not held general elections and noted the banning of the publication of independent newspapers.

"We are on record, on more than one occasion, as insisting that we believe that it is in the best interests of the region for its people to be served by democratic governments in which the population makes an electoral determination from time to time," the paper said in an editorial. "We have insisted on placing a high value on individual freedoms and we have argued that freedom of the press is vital to securing those freedoms." "Where these freedoms do not exist, we cannot support the governments that insist on their continued suppression."

The paper added: "On the other hand, we draw the line at invasions from outside countries, opting for the tactic of persuasion, convinced as we are of the perils inherent in the violent road. The paper said no Caribbean country should get involved in "any nefarious invasion plan" for Grenada, but wondered if there was any truth in the Bishop claim about support for the alleged invasion plan.

ECUADOR

HURTADO DELEGATION ON U.S. VISIT TOTALS 15

PA051408 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 5 Apr 83

[Text] President Hurtado tomorrow will begin a 3-day official visit to the United States at the invitation of President Ronald Reagan. This is the first time that Hurtado has made an official visit to the United States. It will be the fourth time that an Ecuadorean president has visited the United States in 40 years.

Hurtado will be accompanied by a 15-member party that includes his wife, the foreign and natural resources ministers, the foreign trade under secretary, the army commander, and other government officials. The program includes meetings with Secretary of State George Shultz and President Reagan and a meeting in OAS headquarters during his stay in Washington. In New York, Hurtado will meet with the Latin American ambassadors in the United Nations and representatives of international private banks and petroleum companies.

PANAMA

COSTA RICA'S MONGE EXPECTED FOR VISIT 7 APRIL

PA051817 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 5 Apr 83 pp 1-A, 6-B

[By Roberto R. Rodriguez]

[Excerpt] Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge will arrive in Panama on the afternoon of 7 April to participate in a 48-hour work program, Foreign Minister Juan Jose Amado III reported. Monge will be received by President Ricardo de la Espriella, with whom he will hold work meetings to discuss short-term solutions to bilateral problems affecting both countries' economies.

PERU

TERRORISTS OCCUPY RADIO STATION, AIR MESSAGE

PY052305 Paris AFP in Spanish 1950 GMT 2 Apr 83

[Text] Lima, 2 Apr (AFP) -- Radio Melodia reported today that five alleged members of the Peruvian terrorist group Shining Path occupied the radio station and aired a subversive message. Radio Melodia is located in Arequipa, 1,000 km south of LIma.

Radio Melodia reported that there were only three employees on duty when the radio station was occupied last night, adding that five terrorists with their faces covered with ski masks overwhelmed the personnel and aired the subversive message. Radio Melodia also reported that one employee was injured with the butt of a firearm.

The subversive message called on the people to join the Shining Path guerrillas in their fight against security forces in Ayacucho Department, located in the southeastern part of the country.

The terrorists also said that the eight journalists who died in Uchuraccay in January were murdered by the police and not, as officially reported, by peasants who mistook them for terrorists.

Peasants Murdered in Lucanamarca

PY051430 Lima Radio Union in Spanish 1130 GMT 5 Apr 83

[Text] We have been informed from Ayacucho that 45 peasants, including several women and children, were murdered by terrorists in Lucanamarca yesterday. This was an act of reprisal because the peasants requested protection from police in the face of abuses from the Shining Path group.

The command of the emergency zone stated in a communique that this community of the Victor Fajardo Province, 200 km south of Ayacucho, was attacked by some 200 subversives. According to the communique, 30 of the victims were killed by gunshots and were stoned in a park and that the other 15 were killed after being chased into the hills.

After carrying out their bloody action, the terrorists looted houses, public buildings and businesses and then withdrew from the area after threatening the frightened population.

URUGUAY

GOVERNMENT CLOSES BLANCO PARTY MAGAZINE

PY060001 Paris AFP in Spanish 2230 GMT 31 Mar 83

[Text] Montevideo, 31 Mar (AFP) -- Sources close to the magazine LEALTAD of the Blanco Party, which is published in the city of Tacuarembo, have reported that the Uruguayan Government has definitely closed the magazine for eulogizing former Blanco Party senator and former presidential candidate Wilson Ferreira Aldunate, who lives in exile.

The sources noted that the decree which orders the closure of the magazine states that the objective for eulogizing persons, among whom is one that is sought by the military courts of the country, is to create a confrontation between political groups and government officials, something which is inadmissible in view of the negative consequences which it may have on the present institutionalization process.

Moreover, it was ordered that the background material on the case should be placed at the disposal of the courts so that it may be established whether the directors of magazine LEALTAD violated the law.

Three other publications were definitely closed last year. They are: the political magazines LA PLAZA and OPCION; and the humor magazine EL DEDO.